THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. NUMBER 24.

BURKE INDICTED.

A True Bill Found Against the Man Arrested in Winnipeg.

Charged With Being the Man who Had the Furniture Removed.

Chicago Police Believed to be at Last On the Right Track.

The Catholic Church May Condemn the Clan na Gael Society.

Burke Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 19.—An indictment was returned by the grand jury this morning against Martin Burke, alias Delaney, now under arrest at Winnipeg, on two charges, first for the murder of Cronin, second for conspiracy in connection with P. O. Sullivan, Coughlin and Woodruff.

Expressman Martinson was taken before the grand jury this afternoon where he identified the photograph of Burke, the man now under arrest in Winnipeg, as that of the man who directed him to move the furniture from No. 117 Clark street to the Carlson cottage.

It was announced this afternoon that no more indictments would be returned until the jury is prepared to make a final report, and that Burke was indicted only on the united plea of Chief Hubbard and State's Attorney Longnecker, who represented that the indictment would save time in securing his extradition. Chief Hubbard pins his faith implicitly to the Burke theory, which he confidently believes will lead to the detection and conviction of every one connected with the case. Expressman Martinson's identification of Burke's photograph gives color to the belief that the police are at last on the right track.

Justice Mahoney was before the grand jury this afternoon and testified that Sullivan and Cronin were acquainted when they met in his office to make the contract for medical attendance upon Sullivan's employes and that there was no introduction on his part as averred by Sullivan. A number of other witnesses were examined going over the same ground covered before.

CHICAGO, June 19.—An entirely new Cronin suspect is being looked for tonight. His name is Michael Cooney and he has an odd sobriquet of the "Fox." Cooney and Burke are claimed to be the two men who actually killed Cronin. Both are Clan na Gael members of camp No. 20. Cooney is a bricklayer by trade and like Burke came here from Ireland only a few years ago. Burke's number in camp No. 20 was 118 and Cooney's 109. Each is described as an enthusiast in Irish matters and particularly bitter regarding the British spy system, with which possibly their personal experiences had given them as they considered good cause to detest Cronin.

According to the best information obtainable tonight, it is hoped was to be entertained of Cooney's arrest immediately if at all. There was a feeling apparently that he had been given too long a start and was already in some safe retreat. States Attorney Longnecker allowed it to be inferred that he has two witnesses who will swear that Cooney and Burke slept in the Carlson cottage several days prior to the tragedy and even that the two suspects were seen leaving the cottage on the fatal night May 4th, at 11 p m. Both are said to have proceeded to a saloon in the vicinity where they drank heavily. This information, it should be understood, is not official but neither the chief of police nor the state's attorney, it is claimed, deny that the report given is correct.

Gibbons to Investigate.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—It is given out from a source that has been regarded as very close to Cardinal Gibbons, that the developments concerning the Clan-na-Gael that have been brought out by the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago will, without delay, receive the very serious consideration of the highest authority of the Catholic church in the United States. To quote the words of the chancellor of one of the largest dioceses in the country, who stands close to the cardinal, and who was summoned to Baltimore within a few days:

"The church will await the developments made by the civil authorities in their investigation of the Cronin conspiracy before it will take any action. If it should be developed that the Clan na Gael is in any way responsible for the deplorable affair, I have no doubt such steps will be taken as will warrant the order being condemned by name by all the archbishops of the country. The duty of the church is very plain in the matter and its line of action is clearly marked out by the decrees of the third plenary council."

Davitt's Charge

CHICAGO, June 19.—On Tuesday the Times sent a cable message to Michael Davitt asking if the interview attributed to him in regard to Alexander Sullivan's alleged connection with the Cronin case was genuine. The following is a copy of Davitt's reply received late tonight:

LONDON, June 19th

To the Editor of the Times:

I am alone responsible for the New York World interview of Sunday. I believe the attacks on Alexander Sullivan are in the interest of the London Times.

Signed MICHAEL DAVITT

Loose Fielding

Special to the GAZETTE

PUEBLO, June 19.—The Colorado Springs club lost to-day's game of ball with the Pueblos through loose fielding. Pueblo made twelve base hits, but a number of them were not made until the side should have been retired. The Springs made ten base hits, and in the eighth inning knocked out seven runs.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pueblo	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	2	—16
Colorado Springs	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	0	—10

Batteries—Pueblo, Martin and Sliff; Colorado Springs, Fitzgerald and Lytle.
Errors—Pueblo 6, Colorado Springs 1.

Pennsylvania's Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Official estimates compiled from the returns from every county in the state show that the prohibition amendment was defeated by 188,449 majority. The reports from all but twelve counties show a majority of 160,996 against the amendment providing for the repeal of the poll tax qualification.

A Close Game.

LEADVILLE, June 19.—To-day's game was hotly contested and almost errorless. It was the finest exhibition seen on the home grounds this season, resulting in a victory for Leadville. Castone and Adams were the battery for Aspen, and Fitzgerald and Holman for Leadville.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Aspen	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Leadville	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	*	—5

Decision in Moffat's Favor.

NEW YORK, June 19.—In the supreme court to-day Judge Andrews granted Bunham Moffat, receiver of the Electric Sugar Refining company, permission to sue Olive E. Friend, Wm. E. Howard, Ernic Howard and George Halstead for the cancellation of stock held by them and for the recovery of money obtained by them from the corporation or expended by it upon their fraudulent representations.

Harrison Refuses a Badge.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The president's reception to-day was attended by nearly 800 persons the majority being delegates to the meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America now being held in this city. During the reception Mr. Stafford, one of the leading members, attempted to fasten a badge of the order upon the president's breast, but he politely but firmly refused to accept it.

The Report Probably Untrue.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Washington special says that Walker Blaine, in response to an inquiry as to the accuracy of the report from Montreal that an agreement has been reached between Great Britian and the United States that no vessels shall be seized this year in Behring sea, said, "I know of nothing relative to the subject outside of the public proclamation of the president which has already been printed, nor do I know of any intention to call, as suggested, an international congress for the purpose of taking steps jointly to protect the seal fur fisheries there."

Sunday School Convention.

DENVER, June 19.—The Colorado State Sunday School association resumed its session this morning. Reports from the Sunday school delegates from the various counties in the state were given. The reports of the secretary and treasurer of the association were read and accepted. Homer R. Gilmore made an address on "The Work of the Chautauqua Assembly at Glen Park," and Rev W. F. Craft addressed the convention on the "Work of the Institute." Mrs Crafts discussed "Training for the Work." Several other very interesting papers were read. A musical entertainment was given in the evening.

Prendergast's Decision

CHICAGO, June 19.—Judge Prendergast this morning rendered his decision in the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the Cook county insane asylum. The decision is a long one but its simple idea is expressed in the judge's reference to the political influence which has been a together in control. "The institution must be removed from the influence of partisanship" says the judge, "in order that the sweet waters of charity may not be polluted by politics." The judge recommends a special session of the legislature to pass a law putting all such institutions under the control of the state.

Iron and Steel Workers Convene

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Worker's convention to-day granted the application of the bolt makers for admission to the organization. A general strike assessment measure was suggested by the American Federation of Trades Unions whereby all members of the federation are assessed in case of a strike in any of the trades unions. It was adopted and an amendment also passed permitting the admission of a large number of men about the mills who heretofore could not join the organization. Everybody employed about mills can now be freely admitted except common laborers. This latter question was left to the discretion of the local lodges. This encroaches on the field of the K. of L.

A Tramp Through Alaska.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Ex-Senator T. C. Platt will start on his Alaska trip today. He and Mrs. Platt will leave at 6 p. m. for Detroit. There they will meet General Alger's family and friends and go with them to the Pacific coast. General Alger will be accompanied by Mrs. Alger, two unmarried daughters, Fay and Francis, the oldest son Russel and the wife of General O. E. Poe, formerly General Sherman's chief of engineers, but now in charge of the harbor at Detroit. Colonel George A. Hopkins, chairman of the Michigan republican committee, and A. K. Hawley, of Cleveland, General Alger's partner, will go as far as San Francisco. President John M. Thurston, of the republican national league, will join the party at Tacoma, but Mrs. Thurston will meet the car at Omaha. Possibly Senator Jones, of Nevada, will go along.

WANAMAKER'S ORDER.

Veterans of the War to be Marked As Such on the Rosters.

Prompt Attention Given to the Requests of Old Soldiers.

Mining Engineers Convention Meets in the State Capital.

Crimes, Casualties and Other News Items of Interest.

Wanamaker's Order.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The postmaster general has issued the following order:

That in compliance with the request expressed in a resolution submitted by Phil Sheridan Commandery No 8 of the Union veterans, Department of the Potomac, all male employes in this department shall make a full statement of all service performed by them in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and all male employes who have not served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States shall state that fact, and in either case such statements shall be filed in this office within ten days from the date of this order.

It is further ordered that in the rosters of this department all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States who have been wounded or disabled in action shall have that fact indicated by the letters H. D. W., signifying "honorably discharged wounded," or H. D. D., "honorably discharged disabled," as the case may be, prefixed to their names in such roster.

It is further ordered that employes of this department who are widows' sons or daughters of soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States who during the war for the suppression of the rebellion died in the service or were honorably discharged therefrom shall have that fact shown in the rosters of this department by the initials W. S. or D. as the case may be, prefixed to their names on such rosters.

Mining Engineers' Convention.

DENVER, June 19.—The delegates to the mining engineers convention assembled at headquarters this morning and at 10 o'clock took a special train to the Omaha and Grant smelter. A thorough inspection of the workings of the smelters was made, ex-Governor Grant accompanying the visitors and calling their attention to every feature of interest.

The session was called to order in the high school building at 2 o'clock by President Pearce. Senator Wolcott delivered the address of welcome which was received with a great deal of interest. This was followed by an address by President Pearce on the subject of "Sinking Shafts Through Quick Sand," after which the convention adjourned.

Mexico's New Railroad.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Mexico's new railroad, it is announced here to-night, will be begun within twenty days. The construction company of the Sonora, Sinola and Chihuahua railroad company held a meeting in this city to-day. After the meeting President Clarke, of Chicago, stated that a contract for 145 miles from Deming, N. M., to Casa Grande, Old Mexico, had been let to Huse & Co. The line traverses the land obtained by Concessionaire Louis Hueller. The coal and iron deposits in Sierra Macras it is represented, will be tapped and coal will be transported to the west coast of Mexico and from there shipped to San Francisco. According to the specifications the entire line must be completed in one year.

Meeting of the Union Pacific.

BOSTON, June 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific to-day M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, a member of the recent board of government directors, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Andrew Green of New York. Subsequently a standing committee of five directors was elected to have charge of the coal lands and coal department of the company. Of this committee Hanna was made chairman.

Constellation Safe.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following dispatch has been received from Captain Arrington, of the Constellation: "The Constellation went ashore yesterday inside of Cape Henry in a light fog. She is again afloat. The injury is not serious but must dock, and will proceed to the navy yard to-day. All well."

NORFOLK, Va., June 19.—The United States ship Constellation arrived at the Norfolk navy yard this evening with all on board well.

New Newspaper Building.

OMAHA, June 19.—The new Bee building was formally opened to the public this morning on the eighteenth anniversary of the papers existence. The building is eight stories high. One thousand invitations were issued for the occasion and the building was thronged with visitors. Tonight a banquet was given at which Governor Thayer and sixty members of the state and local press sat down.

Executive Clemency.

DENVER, Col., June 19.—Governor Cooper to-day pardoned from the penitentiary L. F. Simms, sentenced from Montrose county in 1887 to four years for manslaughter; James Sneed, sentenced from Garfield county to a term of three years for horse stealing; Edward Kott, sentenced from Logan county to one year for unlawfully killing a steer, and John W. McClean, from Rio Grande county to a term of sixteen months for larceny. The sentence of John F. Pierce condemned from Mesa county to a term of seven years for horse stealing was commuted to four years. This action was taken by the governor upon the recommendation of the judges who sentenced the prisoners together with a number of prominent citizens of the counties where the cases were tried.

Beaver Visits Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, June 19.—The rain continues here and the work of clearing up progresses steadily. Governor Beaver and the flood commission arrived shortly before noon and made a tour of the devastated district. The visit of the governor and the flood committee has already borne practical fruit. The visitors met the finance committee of the citizens' relief committee and discussed the situation in all its details. The committee pledged itself to render the citizens of the place all the aid in its power. The local committee presented a list of their wants and after canvassing the demands the committee authorized the immediate purchase of 500 Chicago ready made houses on account, and also the erection of a store buildings that may be asked for by the local merchants.

The morgue reports to-day show that twelve bodies were recovered. They were unidentified. A strike is imminent among the laborers employed upon the public works here. The trouble has been brewing for several days, in consequence not only of a scarcity of the food supply, but of the poor quality of rations furnished, as well as dissatisfaction with the pay. This trouble culminated to-night at a meeting of the Booth and Flynn men, who are especially dissatisfied. They appointed a committee, which waited upon General Hastings and requested his good offices in their behalf. General Hastings promised to bring the matter to the attention of the contractors, but told them that was all he could do. It is generally believed that the action taken presages a general strike.

Woodruff's Parents Visit Him.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Black, of San Francisco, arrived in this city to-day and had a long interview at the jail with Frank Woodruff, Mrs Black's son. The meeting was an affecting one, the old couple being almost prostrated. They were seen by a reporter after the interview, and stated that although Lawyer Pierce had been employed to defend the wayward son, they would be unable to afford him adequate defense, as they possessed no property, and Mr. Black was dependent for support upon a regular salary from a San Francisco firm. They declined to state anything that had passed between them and the prisoner. "Your son claims," said a reporter to Mrs Black, "that he is neither a Catholic nor an Irishman, and that he will get the worst of it and be made to suffer for the sins of others." "Yes, that is what we are afraid of," replied the lady; "we have no money to defend Frank, and fear there is an attempt to make him guilty." The couple will return to San Francisco in a day or two.

A Big Mortgage.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—A mortgage in favor of the United States Trust company of New York covering every dollars worth of property owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad except their lands has been filed with the secretary of state. The mortgage is for the sum of $150,000,000 and is executed for the purpose of carrying out a funding scheme of the company. The plan is to make the trust company sole creditor in order to secure a lower rate of interest. This object is to be achieved by the issuance of bonds of the value of $1000 each to run one hundred years. It is specified that the interest on these securities shall not exceed 5 per cent. or be less than 4 per cent. Of the total sum $150,000,000 will be reserved to retire outstanding bonds; $8,000,000 will be used to fund the floating debt and the balance will be issued at the discretion of the directors.

Nicaragua Canal Company.

DENVER, June 20.—The stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal company held their annual meeting in this city to-day. The engineering corps sent out a year ago to make a preliminary survey for the canal made their report, which was considered at some length and accepted. The following directors for the ensuing year were then elected: A. C. Cheny, E. C. Taylor, A. O. Cheny, R. Sturgis, Edward Holbrook, J. W. Miller, A. T. Hedges, A. K. Hoyt, R. A. Lancaster, J. O. Shaughnessy, W. L. Scott, Daniel Jeffries. The meeting then adjourned.

Robinson Re-instated.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Wm A. Robinson of San Francisco was to-day reinstated postoffice inspector on mail depredations, under Rule 10 of the civil service rules which was yesterday so modified by the president as to permit of the re-instatement of ex-union soldiers who have been out of the service more than one year. Robinson was dismissed in 1883.

John Gilbert Buried.

BOSTON, June 20.—The funeral of the late John F. Gilbert, the veteran actor, took place this afternoon from the church of Unity. Rev. Minot J. Savage conducted the ceremonies which were simple and brief. A large number of relatives and friends were present, including Joseph Jefferson, George Wilson, Harry Nagesen, and many well known ladies and gentlemen of the profession. The interment was at Forest Hill cemetery.

Cleveland Will not be Present.

BOSTON, June 20.—Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter to the Massachusetts Reform club asking to be excused from accepting the invitation to attend their banquet. He declares his devotion to tariff reform but says that having retired to private life his attendance on such gatherings ought to be made as infrequent as possible.

SONS OF AMERICA.

The P. O. S. of A. Sends Out a Declaration of Principles.

Claimed that Some Misrepresentations Have Been Made.

No Apology Needed for the President's Opening Speech.

The Incident Connected With the Harrison Reception.

A Statement from P. O. S. of A.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At the afternoon session of the convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America the following was prepared for the press.

To the Press of America

In view of the fact that the principles of this order and the objects of its existence have been incorrectly presented and inasmuch as an incident connected with the presidential reception has been misrepresented, this National camp requests a fair and impartial consideration of our declaration of principles:

Article 1.—Next to love for the Creator we believe patriotism is the highest and noblest affection of the human soul. We believe that the institutions of no country are safe without patriotic citizens, and that none will so jealously guard and protect them as those who are born and reared under their influence. We believe we have the best form of government for the masses on the face of the earth.

Article 2.—For the welfare, prosperity and liberty of all American citizens and their descendants we desire to protect our form of government and preserve it intact from the influence of any foreign power, by disseminating sentiments of loyalty and patriotism and by establishing a feeling of devotion to the country amongst all Americans. We hope to make it impossible for any one to live under the protection of the stars and stripes who does not honor and revere it, and who would not be willing to give up his life in defence of the principles of freedom and justice which it represents.

Article 3.—We desire to sustain the purity of the ballot and to have it intelligently and legitimately used.

Article 4.—We believe our system of free public schools is the bulwark of our liberty and we insist that they be kept absolutely free from all ecclesiastical and sectarian influences from the local secular officers elected by the people.

Article 5.—We cordially welcome all those foreigners who come to this country with the honest desire of becoming loyal American citizens and who sincerely disavow any and all allegiance to foreign parents and to governments, and who honor and revere our national flag.

Article 6.—We are opposed to the occupancy of any part of our land by foreign speculators or adventurers who do not wish to become citizens, and we believe that all the resources and privileges of the country should be reserved for the exclusive use of citizens either native or naturalized.

Article 7.—We are in favor of crushing out that which is already here and of taking measures which will prohibit from entrance into our ports in the future that foreign element which comes here to advocate communism and nihilism which does not identify itself with our country and does not respect our flag.

Article 8.—We invite all native born citizens who believe in their country and its institutions and who desire to perpetuate free government and who wish to encourage brotherly feeling among Americans to the end that we may exalt our country to join with us in this our work of fellowship and love.

We call especial attention to those reporters who have styled us as "know nothings" and "anti-Catholics" to article 5 and wish to state that we have no quarrel with any man on account of nationality and religion but we wish to accord equal justice to all American citizens.

The article from the address of our national president, so extensively quoted, requires no apology, and this order in national convention assembled, unhesitatingly declares that there is no room in their republican government for any organization under what-so-ever name which advocates and practices murder and assassination, and we believe that every intelligent citizen, native or foreign born, who has read the evidence presented to the coroner's jury of Chicago relative to the Cronin murder has felt this to be true, and that their existence is a constant menace to our government. The badge incident, so sensationally characterized as a "Burchardism," is a misrepresentation. The reception by the president was cordial and gratifying to the members of the order.

The following officers were elected for two years: President, George P. Smith, Illinois; vice president, Napoleon Underwood, Louisiana; master of forms and ceremonies, W. E. Stoner, Pennsylvania; vice master of forms and ceremonies, L. A. Hobson; secretary, Dr. F. W. Emily, Ohio; treasurer, A. B. Phillips, Colorado. Boston was chosen as the next place of meeting and the time changed from June to October.

Strike at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 20.—The strike among the laboring men here was fairly on this morning, and not one thousand men were at work. The dissatisfaction is spreading to other workmen. Over-bearing bosses, short rations and poor pay are the grievances. A company of the Fifth regiment has been ordered out for active duty, as, while everything appears quiet on the surface, there is a fear that a riot will follow. A largely attended meeting of the strikers was held this morning and a committee of twenty was appointed to confer with the men at work and find out the exact number in sympathy with the strike. This committee was ordered to report as soon as possible. The committee reported an hour later and all foreign workmen at once quit work. Three carloads of Italians arrived this morning. A committee of striking Italians persuaded them not to leave the train until the trouble was settled. They were side tracked, and will be fed by the strikers.

A train consisting of eighteen freight cars, loaded with provisions of all kinds, arrived at Johnstown to-day from Camoron, Neb. Among other things the cars contained horses and carts, while the roofs of the coaches were full of citizens of the town who have tendered their services to General Hastings. Sixteen bodies were found to-day and many of them were immediately buried after being completely covered with lime. The stench is becoming daily more sickening and unbearable. This was the first clear day here since the awful calamity.

Capital and labor are wrestling in bitter and threatening distrust, and the quiet subdued feeling which prevailed since the flood is giving way to one of unrest, discord and danger. As yet there has been no open outbreak but repeated breaches of the peace occurred during the day, and to-night a free fight occurred in which one man was probably fatally injured. All the idle men who can get into the saloons are drinking tonight. The strike which began this morning has been declared off and one thousand or more men have been paid and discharged, but they refuse as yet to abandon the place and the authorities have announced that all idlers must leave early in the morning or else the militia will be called upon to drive them away. In such event serious trouble is contemplated.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—The fifth amendment to the constitution of the state, popularly known as the "prohibition amendment," was in accordance with the late action of the legislature resubmitted to the people to-day. A three-fifths majority was necessary to repeal the amendment and returns from all the counties show that it has been repealed by a majority of 5,459.

The total vote is, approve 28,449, reject 9,853. In 1886, when the amendment was adopted, the vote, which was about 15,000 smaller, stood—approve 15,113, reject 9,230. The vote will be officially counted on or before July 5 and will be announced by proclamation on or before July 20.

Cronin Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The books of the Chicago National bank were called for by the Cronin grand jury to-day and an hour was spent in examining the accounts of Alexander Sullivan and comparing the dates of certain checks with the dates of Sullivan's operations while on the board. Evidence was given to show Sullivan's intimacy with various suspects and his frequently expressed animosity to Cronin.

John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National bank who was the receiver for the broker firm of Rosenvelt & Co. after their failure in '87, was before the jury nearly an hour explaining the operations of Alexander Sullivan on the board of trade in '82 and '83 as indicated by the books of the firm. It was reported that so far as Mr. Walsh's knowledge extended Sullivan experienced severe loss. A number of other witnesses were examined but nothing of especial interest was learned. It is probable that the jury will complete its labors this week. Nearly all the evidence within the reach of the state's attorney has been produced and unless the police succeed in capturing Cooney within the next forty-eight hours or discover some additional evidence implicating him, the jury will doubtless render its final report on the case on Saturday.

The Footprints Afford a Clue.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The police have under surveillance in the Cronin case another suspect against whom they hope to secure evidence which will connect him with the conspiracy. When the Carlson cottage was examined and footprints in the fresh paint on floor discovered, a shoemaker wrote to the police offering a valuable suggestion. He said that a well known Irishman and Clan na Gael man whose name he had seen mentioned in the papers in connection with the murder was a customer of his and that he had very peculiar feet. A piece of the floor of the cottage with the stocking foot prints on it was cut out and taken to police headquarters and compared with a tracing of the foot in possession of the shoemaker. They were found to correspond almost exactly in size and shape. Ever since this discovery was made the man has been closely watched by the police and is so guarded that he cannot leave the city. The shoemaker's tracing and a fragment of the flooring are in the hands of the grand jury.

Damage by Storm.

VERMILLION, Dak., June 20.—A heavy wind storm struck this place this morning doing considerable damage. Col. Kimball's new residence, the Catholic church and a building on the fair grounds were totally wrecked. Several other houses were moved from their foundations and other damage done.

Mulholland Whips Manning.

LOS ANGELES, June 20.—George Mulholland, of Australia, knocked out Nelly Manning, of this city, in the forty-first round of a fight to a finish, Queensbury rules, at the rooms of the Southern California Athletic club last night. Mulholland weighed 137 pounds and Manning 135.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Martin Burke Charged with Complicity in Cronin Murder.

He is Arrested in Winnipeg by Order from Chief Hubbard.

Doings of the Grand Jury Investigating the Mystery

Further Developments in the Celebrated Murder Case.

Arrested in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, June 17.—Last night the chief of police arrested Martin Burke alias Delaney, wanted for complicity in the Cronin murder. He was boarding an eastern express and had a ticket for Liverpool.

Burke has retained counsel and is determined not to voluntarily return to the states. He denies any knowledge of or complicity in the Cronin matter and asserts that he was merely making a trip to Ireland via Winnipeg. He refused to say anything further or to see any person other than his counsel. The police have been instructed by the Chicago authorities to hold him by all means as he is a principal.

CHICAGO, June 17.—When Chief Hubbard was asked for an explanation of the arrest of Burke at Winnipeg he said: "It is a very important arrest and it will be followed by another in this city." Burke has been identified as the man who hired the furniture moved from Clark street, opposite Dr. Cronin's office, to the Carlson cottage, where Cronin was killed. Burke is a hotheaded Clan-na-Gael man, and comes from Hancock, Michigan, where Detective Coughlin used to live. He has been under surveillance since the murder, but gave the detectives the slip last Thursday. The arrest was made on a telegraphic description. Chief Hubbard says this capture comes nearer to the actual murderer than any yet made.

All the marks on Burke's books and papers found on his person had been obliterated. A name on the band of a hat, found in his valise, resembling that of Cronin, had been smeared over with ink.

Investigating Cronin's Death.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Among the witnesses examined by the Cronin grand jury to-day was Harry Brown, clerk and junior partner of Alexander Sullivan. Much the same questions as those propounded to Mr. Windes on Saturday were put to him. His testimony was of a very negative character, but clearly established the fact that Sullivan's relations as a lawyer and as an Irish leader were distinct and separate, and that his duties in the latter capacity were never allowed to interfere with or become merged in the business transactions of the firm.

Andrew J. Duggan testified at length to his alleged knowledge of Lawyer Beggs' enmity to Cronin. Beggs is senior guardian of the Clan na Gael camp which is said to have tried Cronin for treason. Beggs, himself, testified next. He disavowed all enmity to Cronin and insisted that while he had regarded the doctor as visionary and somewhat fanatical at times, they were really on terms of personal friendship.

T. P. O'Connor, an active member of Clan na Gael and one of Cronin's friends, testified that he was at one time approached by an agent of the triangle and notified to prepare himself for a "secret mission" to Great Britain in behalf of the "physical force" societies. O'Connor was warned by Cronin not to obey the mandate, the intimation being given that it was a snare to get him out of the way and betray him into the hands of the British government.

Two of the members of the firm of Lester & Co., brokers, testified again as to Alexander Sullivan's speculations. George Beckwith of Lakeview, testified that about April 8th a man giving his name as Mulcahey walked into his store at Lakeview and engaged him in conversation. He corresponded to the description of the man who hired the Carlson cottage. He told Beckwith that he was an Odd Fellow and a relative of Sullivan, the ice man. Mulcahey borrowed ten dollars on the strength of his Odd Fellowship. He claimed to hail from Fonda, Iowa. Beckwith saw him some time later on one of P. O. Sullivan's ice wagons. Mulcahey was arrested to-day and Beckwith identified him. He was released but is under surveillance.

Immediately after the discovery of Cronin's body P. O. Sullivan's ice house and Carlson's cottage were photographed. Martin Burke, who was standing near the ice house at the time, was inadvertently photographed. This is the same Burke who is now said to be under arrest at Winnipeg on the charge of being one of the Williams' brothers who rented the Carlson cottage and the man who hired the expressman to move the furniture from the Clark street flat to the cottage. The photograph was shown this afternoon to several persons. Old man Carlson thought he recognized Burke, but his wife and son were not sure. The photograph is imperfect and somewhat clouded. The jury debated for some time upon the advisability of indicting Burke at once in order that steps might be taken promptly for his extradition. It was finally resolved, however, to defer action until the expressman who was sent to New York to identify Maroney and McDonald should return and see the photograph.

Miss Paully's Denial

CHICAGO, June 17.—To-day Miss Paully, the sister of a saloon keeper, quoted last night as corroborating Woodruff's latest statement, denied emphatically the interview attributed to her. She says she knows nothing of Alexander Sullivan, and never saw any one answering his description with Woodruff. Her brother also denies important features of the interview represented as coming from him.

Confidence in Her Husband.

LONDON, June 17.—Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, the wife of Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, is spending a few days with her friends in London. She says that while she is deeply pained at the falsehood of the imputation implied for associating her husband's name with the Cronin mystery, her knowledge of her husband's absolute ignorance of the crime sustains her. As far as the sensation relates to her husband she says she sees in it Chicago newspaper rot, composed partly of antiquated calumnies whose untruth was shown years ago, and partly of the malignant assertions of personal and political enemies whose motives the Chicago editors do not appreciate.

Mrs. Sullivan deeply deplores Cronin's death and says that the presumption that her husband had a personal interest in his death rests upon an error which for the time may seem to justify censure. This error will be perfectly shown hereafter. Those who now condemn her husband will be generous in acknowledging his patience and fortitude.

Failed to Identify Them.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The men who came from Chicago for the purpose of identifying Maroney or McDonald as the principals or accomplices in the murder of Cronin visited the Tombs this morning. The suspects were placed in a line with a score of other prisoners and the Chicago men failed to identify them. Judge Andrews afterwards discharged both of the men on the ground that there was no evidence on which to hold them.

Opposition to the Sioux Bill.

ROSE BUD, Dak., June 17.—At the council between the different bands of Indians yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold another council among themselves and then to scatter to their homes. If this is done it will at least greatly delay action. The only Indians now prepared to sign are those present at the discussion at Rose Bud or influenced by that action, and they are in a minority.

The opponents of the bill have been aided by outside support, and their united strength is formidable.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dakota, June 17.—A council was held this afternoon at which Old Man Afraid of His Horse, Young Man Afraid of His Horse and other chiefs spoke. Their talk was a rehearsal each of their own individual views as to the promises of the treaty of 1868 which have not been fulfilled. When they finished Major Warner explained the provisions very much in the same way as at Rosebud and in addition explained that part of the bill in reference to paying Red Cloud for his ponies and told them to be careful of any men who wanted to get any of this money; that such advice from such men was not worth much and that while he thought it was for the interest of all of them that the bill should be accepted, still the commissioners wanted them to do as each thought best. He concluded by saying that the bill was ready for signatures. "No Flesh" was the first to sign. About forty signed in twenty minutes when further action was deferred.

The Hampton Indian School.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Some time ago Rev. Dr. Childs, at the request of Secretary Noble, went to the Hampton Indian school and quietly investigated some complaints in regard to the management of the Indians, which had been brought to the attention of the government. Dr. Childs' report was to the effect that the food given the Indian boys was not good, and that the Indians complained that contributions made for their benefit were used for the benefit of the negroes of the school. Dr. Childs also severely criticises the use of a noisome dungeon or guard house built in the basement under the offices of the institution.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman of the board of Indian commissioners, sent two members of the board to Hampton, who made a report contradictory to Childs. Dr. Childs has written a letter to General Fisk in which he says it is evident that there were things which needed correction from the fact that they were corrected after his investigation, and the Indians sent a representative to this city to return thanks for the improved condition. As to the locking up of the Indians in the dungeon he says he is amazed that the board can defend this mode of disciplining Indian children. It is understood that Secretary Noble has decided that cell punishment shall not be inflicted hereafter.

Valuable Discovery.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Hon. John Kincaid, of Gunnison, Colo., is in the city, and he is imparting to the big iron men a story of interest. A syndicate of Chicago and Pennsylvania capitalists, who went to Gunnison, Colo., to inspect some lands supposed to contain anthracite coal, found a richer discovery than they dared anticipate. A huge mountain of almost chemically pure manganese of iron was found, together with unlimited veins of anthracite. This manganese is essentially the [illegible] of commerce and every manufacturer of Bessemer steel rails who uses the article in his furnaces knows the value of these discoveries. Kincaid says the syndicate is wild with joy over their success.

Mining Exchange for Denver.

DENVER, June 18.—Articles of incorporation of the Colorado mining exchange were filed with the secretary of state to-day. The incorporators are: John L. McNeil, George B. Bachelder, Isaac E. Blake, C. W. Badgley, A. E. Weber, M. E. Smith, E. H. Hallock, M. C. Lawrence, George Snyder, Jr., Henry E. Wood, O. P. Whitcomb, Theodore W. Herr, T. G. Patterson, C. E. Taylor, W. C. Wynkoop, Joseph M. Marshall, C. E. Everts, A. Van Furman, Henry Apple, W. Weston, Otto Mears, E. C. Gillespie and Frank A. Miller.

Article second is as follows: The object for which our said corporation is formed and incorporated is for the purpose of maintaining a mining stock exchange in the city of Denver, for the mutual convenience of those engaged in the business of dealing in mining stocks and other stocks and securities in said city, and for the promotion of equitable principles of trade and the avoidance and adjustment as far as practicable of controversies arising in said business.

The capital of the association is placed at $50,000 divided into 500 shares at $100 each. The affairs and management of the exchange are placed under the control of thirteen directors who for the first year are John L. McNeil, Geo. B. Bachelder, Isaac E. Blake, C. P. Whitcomb, W. C. Wynkoop, Henry E. Wood, A. E. Weber, M. E. Smith, C. E. Taylor, A. VanFurman, E. C. Gillespie, E. H. Hallock and Frank Miller.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

The Village of Uniontown Swept Out of Existence.

A Number of Lives Lost and Much Property Damaged.

Thousands of Acres of Wheat and Corn Under Water.

Telegraph Lines Torn Down and Railroads Submerged.

Swept Away by a Flood.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Advices have been received here about a disaster in Kansas caused by the floods. Uniontown, fifteen miles west of Ft. Scott, has been swept away and two women and four children drowned.

Uniontown is a place of 800 inhabitants in the midst of a thickly settled country. It is feared that the loss of life is heavier than reported as the wires are down for fifteen miles on either side of the town and nothing definite can be learned.

The storm struck the western part of Bourbon county late at night, coming from the west where it played great havoc. At Augusta it assumed the form of a cloud burst. In Fort Scott it commenced raining Sunday morning very heavily and caused a flood which carried away several houses. That part of Fort Scott known as Belltown is entirely under water. The railroads are all inundated and washed out.

EL DORADO, Kas., June 17.—The upper valley of the Walnut river is flooded from excessive rains. The streams are higher than for years. On Saturday night the river came up so suddenly that a family named Graham, who had started from their home to the high lands, were caught and the mother and her babe drowned. The father and one child escaped.

Grain fields are flooded and much damage must result. A portion of the Missouri Pacific track was washed away and there have been no trains in over the Santa Fe since yesterday. It is surmised that a number of people have been drowned in the lower valley. The water is receding this morning. Later rumor reports the drowning of O. Beaman in Cassidy.

IOLA, Kas., June 17.—Allen county has suffered severely during the past thirty-six hours from the floods in the Neosho river and its principal tributaries. The streams have been unusually high all spring, and the heavy rains of Saturday night brought them out of their banks, flooding the bottoms for a mile on either side. There has been no loss of life or live stock, as those living on the low lands were warned in time, but it is feared that hundreds of acres of wheat which was just ripening and promised a very large yield will be almost a total loss. While submerged the corn and other crops will be greatly damaged. The water reached its highest point on Monday morning, since which time it has been slowly decreasing, and it is now hoped the worst is past.

HUMBOLDT, Kas., June 17.—The Neosho river is five miles wide at this point but is now falling. Ten thousand acres of wheat are ruined.

AUGUSTA, Kas., June 17.—The river is receding. Several persons were washed down the stream last night and some remained on the housetops and trees until to-day when many were rescued. It is reported that two persons were drowned north of El Dorado, making four in all.

Two Games for Pueblo.

PUEBLO, June 17.—Pueblo won to-day's game also from Colorado Springs. Fitzgerald and Lytle were the Springs battery and Martin and E. E. worked the points for Pueblo.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pueblo	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	0	[illegible]	2	8	2	—11
Colorado Springs	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	—6

Seattle Needs Help.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A week ago last Saturday the mayor asked Seattle if help was needed on account of the recent fire. The answer was received this morning and it reads:

SEATTLE, W. T., June 17.

Mayor of Chicago.

"We will thankfully and gratefully receive all contributions which the good people of your city may send to alleviate the needs of those who suffered by the fire of 6th inst.

(Signed) ROBERT MORAN, Mayor.

Train Wrecked by a Cow.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 18.—A railroad wreck, causing the death of two men and injury to about one hundred others, occurred at the Pratt mines this morning on the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company's track that leads from town out to slope No. 2.

Every morning a train is run from the company's office in town out to accommodate the miners and others who work at the mines. The train takes on men along the line at nearly every house and crossing, and before it reaches the mines it usually has two or three hundred people on board.

This morning the train consisted of three passenger cars, several ore cars and one or two cabooses. The engine was attached to the end of the train and was pushing the cars forward. While running at the rate of ten miles an hour the train struck a cow lying on the track and six cars were hurled down an embankment. Walter Beary and Henry McCauley, carpenters, were killed and nearly one hundred injured, some of them having limbs broken. None of the injured will die.

Civil Government for Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, June 18.—The first effort looking to the establishment of a civil government here was made this afternoon when General Hastings met the few remaining members of the council and reorganized that body. President Kennedy presided at the meeting and after the reorganization it was decided to allow the business men to build temporary structures on the two public parks of the place. After the meeting General Hastings offered to withdraw the troops at once, but the council asked that they be allowed to remain here for a week longer when it is thought that the citizens can assume charge.

Occasionally a corpse is found buried in the debris and rubbish throughout the town, but the most prolific spot is the mass of wreckage above the railroad bridge. Eleven bodies were known up there to-day. Prohibition was carried here to-day by a majority of three votes. The votes cast were 446 for and 443 against the amendment.

The guard at Camp Hastings, near the Prospect Hill burying ground, report to-day that they are having trouble with dogs that are constantly disturbing the dead interred in that cemetery. Over one hundred dogs were driven from the place last night and several of them were killed. The hastily dug graves there are shallow and the dogs have been uncovering and devouring the bodies.

Colorado Springs Wins.

PUEBLO, June 18.—Up to to-day the Pueblo Ponies had won nine straight games but the Springs boys knocked their eyes out to-day. Hendricks and Wilson were the Springs battery and Lookabaugh and Stevens for Pueblo.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pueblo	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	—8
Colorado Springs	5	2	0	3	0	2	2	0	*	—14

Prohibition Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Returns from forty-four out of sixty-seven counties show a majority against the prohibition amendment of 108,454. Full returns from the whole state will probably raise the figures to nearly 200,000. The weather has been pleasant throughout the state, and the vote cast has been generally heavy.

In this city there has been a notable absence of women from the polls. In some portions of the city the prohibition folks utilized the Sunday school children to distribute cold water tickets. The city has given a heavy majority against the amendment.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—To-day's election was never equaled for strange sights and sounds. The streets were filled all day with amused crowds watching the brass bands of the anti-prohibitionists and the glee clubs of the prohibitionists. Everyone seemed in a good humor and the election was freer from fights than any election before known. The vote in Allegheny county is without precedent for a special election and rivals the vote at the annual election. The temperance women did good work at the polls, serving the voters with ice water, buttermilk and sandwiches. The indications are that the majority against the amendment in Allegheny county is large.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18.—The returns received in this city up to midnight show an overwhelming majority against the prohibitory amendment. It is thought that the majority will reach 150,000.

Shot Her Accuser.

SARDIS, Miss., June 18.—John Williams was shot and fatally wounded on Sunday at Embroy church by Mrs. Hattie Campbell. The shooting occurred immediately after the religious services. Williams died the following morning. The provocation was a charge by Williams that he had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Campbell upon which statement a bill for divorce is pending.

Mining Engineers Convention.

DENVER, June 18.—The fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will convene here to-morrow. There are now nearly two hundred delegates in the city. The convention will be in session in Denver on Wednesday and Thursday. An excursion will then be taken to the various mining camps of the state and the third meeting will be held in Aspen the last of the week.

Destructive Storm.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—A destructive wind storm swept over Peru, Indiana, this afternoon, doing great damage. Fences, telegraph and telephone poles were leveled and many dwellings injured. Several freight cars standing on the Lake Erie and Western tracks were caught by the wind and pushed with great force through the walls of the repair shops. The total loss will be many thousands of dollars.

Train Wreckers Sentenced.

CANTON, O., June 17.—Frank Sadler and Frank Ryan, two young men who made two attempts a month ago to wreck the limited vestibule train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, pleaded guilty to-day and were sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 each.

Severe Storm in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 18.—One of the most severe rain storms ever experienced on this island occurred on last Sunday. The rain came down in such volumes that several of the streets quickly became roaring torrents, and the walls were undermined and houses collapsed, but no loss of life by the storm has been reported.

Probably Drowned.

DENVER, June 18.—A Salt Lake special says: W. E. Sullivan, Harry Lasher and Wm. Wood, three young men, while sailing on the Great Salt Lake yesterday, were caught in a gale and capsized and have not been heard from since. It is believed all are drowned. The lake is being searched.

Burke Held.

WINNIPEG, June 18.—Burke, the Cronin suspect who was arrested here was arraigned in the police court this morning. The chief of police stated that he was holding the prisoner on the strength of telegrams from the Chicago authorities, charging him with being a principal in the Cronin murder. The police magistrate remanded him until Sunday.

Granite to be Used.

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—The board of capitol managers which meets on Thursday will decide to build the outside walls of the state capitol building of Gunnison granite. The board has been undecided for some time whether to select the Georgetown or Gunnison granite, but finally decided upon the latter.

Fairchild Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Lucius Fairchild, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has been appointed a member of the Sioux commission.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the P. O. S. A. at Washington.

The Eloquent and Patriotic Address of President Smith.

Some Societies Not in Harmony with American Principles.

The Admission of an Injurious Foreign Element Condemned.

P. O. S. A. in Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The thirteenth annual national camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America began its session this morning. President Smith's annual address dwelt upon the necessity of committing to Americans the care and preservation of American principles and institutions. The control of public schools should be a matter of the deepest concern. The naturalization law he denounced as a snare and a fraud, by means of which in seventeen states and four territories he asserted it is possible to entirely overthrow the congressional act against alien lands. The following sentiments upon subjects now foremost in the public mind were loudly applauded.

"A few more Haymarket riots and Cronin murders instigated by organized bodies of foreigners who have been permitted to become citizens of this free America and who have shown their gratitude by sending messengers loaded with dynamite back to their native country for the purpose of destroying innocent people and who have foully murdered their neighbors when they fail to carry out their hellish plans, and there will not be in our western country lamp posts, telegraph and telephone poles enough to hang the miscreants. I ask you is there room in this country for societies like the Clan na Gael that are not in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions; that are dangerous to American order, disloyal to American government, destructive to American principles, repugnant to American ideas and disgusting to all Americans who have any sense of justice, any regard for consistency and any respect for the sanctity of human life. Or have we room for societies whose officers contract with men to commit wholesale murder and then betray their pals that they themselves may have more money to spend for their own personal benefits. One-third of our entire population is of foreign birth or parentage. Alien flags and foreign emblems float from our public buildings, emblazon our streets and head the processions of our people. We are cursed with all kinds of foreign, non-American issues. Vast un-American organizations are held together by issues of foreign birth for the purpose of perpetuating foreign sentiments and corrupting the ideals of our fathers. Anarchy and the destruction of all laws are openly advocated and the right to enforce the discipline and principles of some of these orders is claimed by secret conclaves, even to the extent of taking human lives."

Cronin Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Cronin grand jury came into court to-day and reported that W. E. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph company, had refused to disclose the contents of certain dispatches deemed necessary for the investigation. The attorney for the Western Union explained that his refusal was merely formal to fulfil the requirements of the law. An order was then spread upon the records of the court directing the witness under pain of contempt and commitment to jail to produce any and all messages, cablegrams or copies thereof in the Chicago office passing between Alexander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, John J. Maroney and Charles McDonald, whether under their true names or any alias, or between either of these men and any other person or persons since the first of March last.

Fifteen or twenty witnesses were before the jury this afternoon but not much information was obtained from them. Rev. Father Dorney was called and asked to give the particulars of P. W. Dunn's charge of embezzlement against Alexander Sullivan and his attorneys and the subsequent investigation of this charge by agreement of the principals. Father Dorney related the circumstances of these charges and stated that only after a full investigation of the affairs of Sullivan and the amount of his annual income had he pronounced Dunn's charges groundless. The reverend gentleman was also questioned closely regarding his knowledge of Clan na Gael affairs but failed to disclose any particular knowledge of their workings.

Chief of Police Hubbard, in speaking of the arrest of Martin Burke in Winnipeg for complicity in the Cronin murder, said this morning that he had a good deal more evidence against Burke than had been published. He said there was not a shadow of doubt in his mind that Burke helped to kill Dr. Cronin. The police do not say where this information comes from but it is stated that a friend of Burke has "squealed," and will accompany an officer with requisition papers to Winnipeg.

The Leadville Game.

LEADVILLE, June 18.—Leadville got on to Mann's pitching in the fifth inning to-day and scored ten runs. It took ten innings for Leadville to win the game, the first they have won from Aspen. Mann and Ward were the battery for Aspen, and Gerrity and Wise for Leadville. The following is the

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Aspen	2	3	2	0	0	5	0	4	2	0	—18
Leadville	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	2	1	—19

The Constellation Aground.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A dispatch from New York says that the United States training ship Constellation is aground one mile inside of Cape Henry with the naval cadets from Annapolis aboard. A northeast storm prevails and the atmosphere is thick. Assistance has gone to her relief.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Later intelligence from the Constellation at 11:30 to-night is to the effect that she is 500 yards from the shore and drifting in. The captain of the life saving station near Cape Henry with a crew has gotten a line to the ship and has hauled out a breeches buoy though no one has gotten ashore as yet. The wind which was heavy at the time the ship went ashore has since quieted down some and it may be that the Constitution may not go to pieces, though there is not much chance that she will be saved. There are 300 people aboard the Constellation.

Denver Wins a Game.

DENVER, June 18.—The Denver team celebrated their return home by beating the Des Moines badly to-day. Smith and White of the Denver club were still unable to play, consequently Denver had a patched up infield. Treadway has become a great favorite and if Dave Rowe will get some more of his kind Denver will make a good showing in the race. Fagan was at his best and kept his old chums down to four hits, while Alexander was hit for fifteen bases. Hart umpired and gave good satisfaction, being decidedly impartial and honest in his decisions and for that reason his mistakes were overlooked. The following is the

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Denver	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	—9
Des Moines	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The president made the following appointments to-day:

Royal A. Johnson, surveyor general of Arizona.

Thomas F. Butler, receiver of public moneys, at Prescott, Ariz.

Stanton G. Fisher, agent at the Fort Hall agency, in Idaho.

Wm. R. Bishop, agent at the Klamath agency, in Oregon.

Horatio N. Rust, agent at the Mission Tule river (consolidated) agency, in California.

The following were appointed postmasters:

John Corcoran, Denver, Colo.
John F. Ricks, Ouray, Colo.
Emeric R. Leonard, Boise City, Idaho.
Benj. S. Burroughs, Pendleton, Ore.
Geo. C. Folger, Acuson, Cal.
Geo. N. Platte, Vocaville, Cal.
Nelson G. Hill, San Bernardino, Cal.

France's Naval Improvements.

PARIS, June 18.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, Riche moved that the house grant a credit of 915,000 francs to complete the ironclads now in course of construction. Krantz, the minister of marine replied that the sums mentioned would not be sufficient for the work. He said that a serious effort would be necessary in order to bring France's naval strength up to the proper standard. The government, he said, would soon ask a credit of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 francs for naval improvements.

The Chinese Mission.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Star this evening says: It is understood that Secretary Blaine has offered the appointment to succeed Minister Denby as minister to China to Admiral Shufeldt (retired.) The admiral, while not declining the mission, has asked time to consider the matter hesitating on account of the loss of his pay as a retired naval officer that would be involved in the acceptance. If he does not accept, and it is thought to be very doubtful, Kasson of Iowa, one of the Samoan commissioners, is spoken of for the mission.

Drowned at New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The badly decomposed body of a boy was found on the beach at Randall's Island to-day. It was later identified as the body of Ezra Hirschman son of L. E. Hirschfeld, a wealthy Helena, Montana, banker. It is supposed that the boy fell overboard while passing along the docks. He has been here during the winter with his mother.

Change in the Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The president to-day amended the civil service rules so as to do away with the limitation of one year within which reinstatement may legally be made as it relates to offices within the classified service so far as it affects ex-union soldiers and sailors. The change was made upon the recommendation of the civil service commission.

Howard Found Guilty.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The jury in the case of Wm. E. Howard, charged with obtaining $6,500 from the defunct Electric Sugar company, has found the defendant guilty of grand larceny in the first degree as charged in the indictment.

Benefit of Johnstown Sufferers.

CHICAGO, June 18.—An athletic entertainment was given to-night by battery "D" for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers under the management of Parson Davies. One of the features was a bout between Sailor Brown and a local pugilist, Jim Duffy. It was a vicious fight and was given to Brown in the fourth round on a foul. The entertainment netted $2,160.

Chandler Chosen.

CONCORD, N. H.—The senate and house in separate session to-day chose W. E. Chandler United States senator.

Parnell's Appeal Dismissed.

LONDON, June 18.—Parnell's appeal against a postponement of his libel suit against the Times was dismissed to-day.

Harrison Junketing.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The president and Secretaries Blaine and Windom went down the Potomac this morning in Postmaster General Wanamaker's yacht. They will lie at anchor at the mouth of the river to-morrow and return on Monday.

Fugitive from Justice.

BOSTON, June 18.—The Pinkerton agency arrested John B. Kinney to-day as a fugitive from justice. Kinney is wanted at San Francisco on a charge of embezzling $6,800 from the Wells Fargo Express company.

Discussing the Panama Bill.

PARIS, June 18.—The committee of the chamber of deputies to which the government's Panama canal relief bill was referred, is still discussing the measure. Seven members favor the bill and four ask more time in which to examine it.

No Fear of a General Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—At the war department it is said there is no fear of a general outbreak of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. The present difficulty appears of a personal nature and whisky is at the bottom of the trouble.

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DECKER'S DECISION.

Full Text of the Decision in the Water Suit.

That the City has a Contract With Manitou Fully Established.

The Injunction Denied on the Preliminary Hearing.

An Opinion Covering Legal Points Now Involved.

Although the GAZETTE of Friday morning contained a very good synopsis of Judge Decker's decision in the injunction suit, yet the matter is of so much importance to the people of Manitou and Colorado Springs that it has been thought advisable to print it complete as taken by the court stenographer. Preceding the decision will be found the contract made in 1878:

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made and entered into this 12th day of October, A.D. 1878, by and between the town of Manitou, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, party of the first part, and the city of Colorado Springs, in said county and state, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the promises, covenants and agreements of the said party of the second part hereinafter mentioned, stated and contained, promises, covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part, that it shall have the right and privilege, and said right and privilege is hereby granted and given unto said parties of the second part, free of cost, to lay its main water pipes in and through Ruxton avenue and Manitou avenue in the said town of Manitou, and also the right and privilege of altering, changing and repairing said water pipes within said avenues, whenever the same may be necessary, free of expense and cost; provided always that the said party of the second part will supply and furnish water to said town of Manitou for fire purposes free of cost, and also furnish and supply water to the citizens and inhabitants of said town of Manitou for domestic and other uses and purposes, upon the same terms, and for the same prices, as water for the same purposes may be supplied by the said party of the second part to its own citizens and inhabitants.

And the said party of the second part, in consideration of the foregoing promises, covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part, promises, covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the first part to furnish and supply water to said town of Manitou, and its citizens and inhabitants, for the uses and purposes, and upon all the terms and conditions hereinbefore stated and expressed.

And it is hereby mutually stipulated and agreed by and between said parties that all hydrants used in said town of Manitou for supplying water for fire or domestic or other purposes shall be furnished and supplied by the party of the first part at its own cost and expense; and if at any time, from any cause beyond the control of the said party of the second part, there should not be sufficient water flowing through said main pipes, so to be laid through Ruxton and Manitou avenues in said town of Manitou, to enable the party of the second part to comply with the terms of this agreement, then, and in that event, the party of the second part is to be fully discharged, and is hereby released and discharged, from all and any liability for damages, and all claims for compensation, during the continuance of such failure of supply of water from such causes.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

TOWN OF MANITOU,
By E. E. NICHOLS, President.
THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS,
By MATT FRANCE, Mayor.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso. } ss

In the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, sitting within and for the County of El Paso.

The Town of Manitou, Plaintiff, vs. City of Colorado Springs, Defendant. } Injunction. No. 1242.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 13, 1889.

Decision on Application for Injunction.

Decker, J., orally.

In a case of this importance, I regret that I have not been able to give it greater attention than the time I have had would permit, but I have reached the conclusion which, in my own mind, is very clear under the law.

The suit is brought by the Town of Manitou to restrain the City of Colorado Springs from excavating for the purpose of laying an additional pipe line through the avenues of Manitou and Ruxton to a point within the corporate limits of the town of Manitou, which it is unnecessary for me to mention here or to state. The defendant files an answer to the first cause of action and a demurrer to the second cause of action.

There is a third defense and cross complaint filed by the defendant, and the plaintiff files an answer to this cross complaint. There is a replication to that, so that the issue formed for the court to determine is upon the cross complaint that is filed by the defendant.

The defendant alleges that it has, since 1876, been the owner of certain water rights and right to take water from a certain stream known as Ruxton creek at a point within the corporate limits of Manitou, and the right to convey the said water in pipes and ditches from the point where it is taken, to Colorado Springs and elsewhere, to be used for domestic, irrigation and other lawful purposes. It is further alleged that the defendant constructed water works in 1878; that to obtain the necessary supply of water it was appropriated and diverted from Ruxton creek. That in 1881, under the provisions of section 1736 of the general laws, proceedings were had in the district court to determine and fix the priority of rights, and the defendant's rights were determined at that time and have not since been changed.

It is further alleged that in 1888 the defendant, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of its water system, secured additional head and greater pressure by extending its water pipes within the corporate limits of Manitou up Ruxton creek, 8,400 feet, and took such steps as the statute provides to secure and protect its system of water works. That by virtue of the several proceedings and continued appropriation of water for a period of more than five years, the defendant secured a vested right to the use of the water of the said Ruxton creek to the extent of the appropriation originally made, and to the extent and capacity of the extension made in 1888. That in 1878, upon the inauguration of its water system, as alleged, it became and was necessary to lay a line of pipe through the streets of Manitou, that is, Ruxton and Manitou avenues, and it is alleged that the plaintiff would not permit the defendant to lay its pipes through said avenues unless upon certain terms, which terms are set forth in a certain contract which I will consider further on.

It is further alleged that in pursuance of that contract and about the time it was executed, the defendant did lay its line of pipe in said avenues from the point of the intersection of the pipe line with Ruxton creek, through said avenues to the point within Manitou avenue where the latter intersects the eastern boundary of the plaintiff, and from thence to Colorado Springs; and it then connected said pipes with defendant's water system, and since the completion of said pipe line and water system, the defendant has continuously used the water from said Ruxton creek, altering and repairing said pipe line when necessary. That all of these things and acts were done pursuant to the contract. That the plaintiff, by said contract and by the acts performed thereunder, is now estopped to question the rights claimed by the defendant.

It is further alleged that since the making of the contract and the construction of the said pipe line, Manitou and its inhabitants have been supplied with water for fire purposes free of cost, and that water has been furnished to its inhabitants for domestic and other uses upon the same terms that water is furnished to the inhabitants of the defendant; all of which, it is claimed, is in pursuance of the terms of this contract.

The cross complaint further alleges that the defendant has, in all respects, complied with the provisions of the contract. That in pursuance of said contract and its rights thereunder to alter, change and repair said water pipes within the said avenues of plaintiff, free of cost, the defendant was about to lay an additional water pipe parallel with the pipe already laid, said additional pipe being intended as a change or alteration of the pipe already laid, and to save the taking up of the existing pipe and the substitution of another and larger one in its place, that it may obtain an additional supply of water, to which it is entitled, from Ruxton creek. For the purpose stated, the defendant desires, as is alleged, to excavate and dig in said Ruxton and Manitou avenues within plaintiff's corporate limits and along the line of the present water pipe, but so as not to injure or unduly obstruct the said avenues, and that the defendant will restore the avenues to their usual condition after the alterations and changes are made. That the defendant, in good faith, has incurred great expense in the purchasing of pipes for the laying of an additional pipe line.

It is further alleged that on March 15, 1889, the board of trustees of the plaintiff passed resolutions to the effect that the defendant had no right to lay said additional line, and instructed the mayor and town marshal to see that the avenues should not be obstructed, contrary to the contract of October 12, 1878. That said resolution was served upon defendant. That the purpose of the plaintiff was to prevent the defendant from laying said additional pipe. That, aside from these resolutions, it is alleged that the plaintiff has notified the defendant that they would resist the laying of this additional pipe line.

It is further alleged that, pursuing its rights under the contract, and acting in good faith in the construction of said additional line, defendant has voted bonds to the amount of $35,000 to pay for the construction of this pipe line. That with the money so raised it has purchased pipe and material, and the pipe has been delivered to defendant. That a portion of the pipe has been, in fact, laid from the defendant to the limits of the plaintiff, a distance of about three miles. The defendant prays for a temporary injunction upon this statement, to restrain plaintiff from interfering with defendant in the laying of said pipe line.

The answer to this cross complaint denies each and every allegation except that it admits that the defendant has repaired pipe but not in pursuance of this contract, and that it has permitted the placing of hydrants upon the defendant's pipe within the corporate limits of the plaintiff and that the inhabitants of the plaintiff have obtained water from this pipe line which was laid by the defendant.

In my judgment it is not necessary for me to take into consideration the effect that the excavating and laying of water pipes through Ruxton and Manitou avenues, or the appropriation of all the water of Ruxton creek, would have upon the town of Manitou; nor is it necessary for me to consider whether the city of Colorado Springs would suffer for want of sufficient water or would suffer pecuniary loss by reason of its having bought and laid some three miles of water pipe. The questions in this case are, First—is the contract between these parties a valid one, and, second—if valid, what are the rights of the parties under it?

That the parties hereto have a right to make a contract with each other which will be for their mutual benefit, I have no doubt. The necessities of each, the possibility or convenience of procuring water otherwise than as contemplated by this contract, or the want of ability to provide independently a water system, would, if other legal obstacles were not in the way, go far towards justifying and sustaining a contract between two towns, for providing a supply of water to each. Of course, contracts made by municipal corporations must be made in the manner provided by law, in order to be valid in the first instance. The law provides that in the passage of any ordinance or by-law, or proceedings for the purpose as indicated here, or attempted here, it is necessary that the yeas and nays of the individual members of the municipal legislative body shall be called and recorded. In Brophy vs. Hyatt, Justice Elbert, in passing upon this question, says that this provision is mandatory, and the object of the requirement that the yeas and nays should be called and recorded is to fix the individual responsibility of municipal legislators of each and every member of the council or board of trustees present and voting, by a sure, permanent and public record, showing how each voted on each and every by-law and ordinance adopted. In that case, the record of the meeting of the board of trustees recites respecting the adoption of the ordinance which was under consideration, that "upon the ballot being spread for its approval and adoption, the votes stood as follows: Ayes—W. R. Neal, C. W. Givens, L. Conley, George S. Stone, E. K. Smith, William Sabine. Noes—none." This, the supreme court thought, was sufficient. But this decision does not go to the extent of holding that it is not necessary that there shall appear upon the records the names of the parties voting in the affirmative and the parties voting in the negative. When the legislature said that the yeas and nays must be called and recorded it was not an idle and useless declaration of the legislative body, but it meant what it said. In this case of Brophy vs. Hyatt that was substantially done. The record shows who voted in the affirmative and that there were none voting in the negative, naming those who voted in the affirmative.

Now, in this case that does not appear. It does not appear on the part of either of these parties originally, that is, in the action that was taken by either the board of trustees on the one hand or the common council on the other, but this contract, in my judgment, may become valid for certain purposes, even although it was not legally executed. There was an attempt on the part of one to repudiate it a few days ago and on the part of the other to ratify it, but I apprehend that the court is not to consider the action of either body in that regard. The rights of these parties must be taken as we find them when this suit was commenced.

The case that is cited by Mr. Hughes, from Illinois, I do not think is an analogous case at all. That is where one party to a partnership ratified the action of the other partner who had been acting without authority. I do not think that would hardly apply to municipal corporations. But what did they do? Both parties, acting in good faith under this contract, commenced the execution of it. The city of Colorado Springs built its pipe line through Manitou and Ruxton avenues to the point from which it obtained its supply of water. It permitted the town of Manitou to obtain water for its inhabitants. Hydrants were placed there which obtained their water from these pipes that had been laid by the defendant. Now, these acts, or what was done and the rights established and fixed by these parties, each of them acquiescing in what the other did, can not now be disturbed. I think the doctrine of acquiescence, the doctrine of estoppel, apply here. A court of equity will leave these parties just where it finds them. They, having executed their contract, and each party having expended money, having obtained rights, one by the permission of the other, a court of equity will not interfere to deprive either party of the rights acquired, but I apprehend that so far as the parties have executed the contract a court of equity will protect each of them in the rights thus established.

As to ratification, the doctrine is well established that ratification by a municipality can only be made effectual by an act such as would be required in the execution of the contract originally.

There are other questions, in my judgment, arising in the construction or interpretation of this contract affecting the claims of these parties. If the contention of the defendant gives a correct interpretation and construction to this contract, that is, that altering and changing this pipe line means the right to put in an additional pipe, would not the right under this contract be subject to the objection that it is without limitation as to time; in other words, that it is perpetual? And, further, that it might give defendant a monopoly of these avenues? Let us look at it. The plaintiff, in 1878, laid this pipe line. It completed its system of water works at that time. Since then all that it has done is to repair the pipe line that was then laid and to repair the system of water works which was then established. Let me cite one instance: It is shown that from about a point opposite the Barker House to a point considerably up the avenue the old line lies outside of the avenue, nearly on a straight line. The new proposed line is to be laid through the avenue at this point. If I understand the evidence correctly, opposite to where the old line lays outside of the avenue, and that the avenue is narrowest there; the passage is most difficult for carriages. They propose now to build an additional line in pursuance, as is assumed, of the provisions of this contract in the street, where they have not constructed a pipe line heretofore. Now, here is eleven years since they first established or put down this pipe line. If they can now build an additional line, put a pipe line in portions of the street where they have never placed one heretofore, can they not eleven years from now build another pipe line upon the same principle and by the same right that they attempt to establish and lay this one? In my judgment, if I read the best works upon this subject correctly, this thing is not permitted to municipal bodies. They cannot give a right of this kind in perpetuity. And then, to look at the result of it, if it can be said that under this contract this additional line can be made, it may take the whole of these avenues of the town of Manitou, so that in the growth of that town it will be prevented from laying its sewer pipes, its gas pipes, its water pipes, when it desires to establish independent systems.

I therefore believe that, by the true construction of this contract, the rights of the parties became fixed by reason of acquiescence and the doctrine of estoppel, and were fixed when the first pipe line was built, and the system of water works of the city of Colorado Springs was established.

But now let us take into consideration the definition or meaning of "altering and changing." Of course counsel in the discussion leave out of consideration the term "repairing." I apprehend they will not say that putting in an independent, additional line is the repairing of a line, but it is contended that this contract, in using these terms, "altering and changing," give the defendant the right to build an additional line. Is that true? Is the word "altering" so comprehensive that it includes a new and independent line wholly disconnected in its course from the one first laid? I think not. The word "changing" gives the right to change new pipe for old, under circumstances as may justify it, as when the old wears out, or becomes defective.

My convictions are clear upon this question that the terms "altering and changing" have reference to nothing else than the altering and changing of the original pipe line. It does not mean to build a new line, an additional line, complete and perfect in itself, without reference to the old line that is already constructed.

These are my views of this case, and, entertaining them, I must refuse this injunction.

There were a couple questions that I intended to refer to, and counsel request that I shall do so now. As to the propriety of my giving my opinion as to one of them, I have some doubt, as the question was not clearly presented to the court; that is, the construction of section 7, article 16 of the constitution. I may say this, however, although, as I have said before, the question is not squarely presented to the court, that this section 7 has a very broad application. All persons and corporations shall have the way across public, private and corporate lands for the construction of ditches, canals and flumes for the purpose of conveying water for domestic purposes, for the irrigation of agricultural lands, for mining and manufacturing purposes, for drainage, upon payment of just compensation.

A right of way can only be secured by the means established in the eminent domain law. A city, as well as a ditch company or an individual, has the right, I apprehend, to take the most feasible course to reach the point from which they are entitled to procure water. It is an *obiter dictum* by me to express this opinion, but it was a question that I had in mind, because it was referred to on the argument. After a very thorough discussion of the question, I might come to a different conclusion.

Now, upon the other proposition, which has reference to the question that was well discussed, I am of the opinion that this contract, so far as its provisions may have been carried out by the parties, will not be disturbed; in fact, the law will enforce the right thus established, the right of the defendant to change, alter and repair the pipe line so that the supply of water to which the defendant is entitled through it, will not be lessened or impaired; and I may say that possibly the pipe line might be enlarged for that purpose. These rights, I take it, the court would protect.

Cronin Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The special grand jury in the Cronin case began the fourth day's session this morning. The indications are that several days will be consumed ere the jury will be prepared to make a final report.

Miss Annie Murray reiterated to the jury her oft told tale about having seen Dr. Cronin on the street car apparently bound for the depot at a time when, as subsequent events indicate, he was cold in death. Miss Murray still insists that the man she saw was Cronin or his ghost and adheres emphatically to all the details of her original stories.

Thos. G. Windes, a law partner of Alexander Sullivan, was called and questioned minutely regarding Sullivan's speculations. The witness knew but little regarding Sullivan's private affairs and it is stated was unable to give the jury any valuable information.

Alexander Sullivan's friends were jubilant to-day over his release. Lawyer Trude, referring to Judge Tuley's decision, said that Sullivan has been receiving letters and telegrams from all over the country expressing indignation at the course pursued toward him and tendering aid and sympathy. Luke Dillon, the well known representative of the Clan na Gael, said he thought Judge Tuley's decision was a just one, as the evidence before the coroner's jury was not sufficient to warrant Sullivan being held without bail. He expects that an indictment will be returned against Sullivan, but cannot say that he has any real grounds for the expectation.

Thomas Tierney, who was arrested last night, was released from custody this evening.

Sanitary Reform in Naples.

NAPLES, June 15.—King Humbert, accompanied by Queen Margherita and the crown prince assisted at the inauguration to-day of the work of improving the sanitary condition of this city. Under the plans adopted the present districts where the cholera epidemic of 1887 made such ravages will be thoroughly renovated. Seventeen thousand houses will be demolished and new streets will be opened and a main street from the Central depot will intersect the district now containing the lowest and most pestilential dwellings. It will take ten years to complete the work.

The Seal Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—Webb, of New Westminster, B. C., is in town. He says he has information to the effect that England and the United States have come to an understanding in accordance with which no seizures of British vessels will be made in Behring sea this season. As soon as the existing contract with the Alaska Fur company expires an effort will be made to hold an international conference for the purpose of taking steps to jointly protect the seal fur fisheries there as well as in the South Pacific islands. Webb says that the United States has undoubtedly superior rights. The indiscriminate slaughter of seals is having a bad effect, for of seven seals shot only one is secured.

Shot by an Indian.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 15.—Swan Magnuson, who was shot at Mille Lacs, was brought here yesterday and placed in the hospital. Magnuson says that he had always been on the best terms with the Indian, Wacena, who did the shooting, and is at a loss to account for the attack upon him, except that Wacena was crazy drunk. Wacena called him to the door at midnight on Wednesday night and without a word fired upon him. Credible reports brought here this afternoon from Mora are to the effect that Magnuson was the only person injured and the wild sensational reports had but little or no foundation.

I. T. U. Convention Adjourns.

DENVER, June 15.—After deciding on Atlanta, Ga., as the next place of meeting and passing resolutions of thanks to the boards of trade of Denver, Colorado Springs, the press, etc., the International Typographical union convention adjourned to-day.

AN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Samoan Commissioners in Berlin Complete Their Work.

An Agreement Reached and Signed by the Delegates.

Alexander Sullivan Released From Custody on Bail.

Prominent Citizens of Chicago Become His Bondsmen.

The Agreement Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The agreement between England, Germany and the United States on Samoan affairs was signed at Berlin this afternoon. It will not be made public until confirmed by the senate.

While it is called an agreement by the officers of the state department, Walker Blaine said this evening that he thought it would undoubtedly require ratification by the senate. If the instrument signed were one regulating the conduct of two countries toward each other, as for instance between the United States and Samoa, it would properly be designated as a treaty, but where the instrument signed is to shape the conduct of three governments, viz., the United States, England and Germany towards a fourth party, Samoa, it is held proper that the proper term is an agreement. At the same time as it is a matter affecting the foreign powers of the United States it is said it will need ratification by the senate and that therefore it cannot be made public prior to action by the senate.

The agreement was cordially approved by all the members of the conference and by their respective governments. The best of feeling prevails at the termination of the labors of the commission.

BERLIN, June 14.—America having abandoned her principal objections to the agreement previously arrived at, the plenipotentiaries had only to make unessential modifications in the wording of the draft of the agreement before it was signed by all the commissioners this afternoon. The draft guarantees autonomous government of the islands under the joint control of Germany and America, England acting as arbitrator in the event of differences arising. The Samoans are to elect their own king and viceroy and to be represented in a senate composed of the principal chiefs and chambers, the members of which are to be elected by the people. Samoa is to have the right of levying duties of every kind. The treaty also stipulates that the Germans shall receive a money indemnity for their losses. A special court will be appointed to deal with the land question. The Americans made their adhesion conditional upon the ratification of the treaty by the United States senate. Status quo will therefore obtain in Samoa until December. Phelps will carry the treaty to Washington. The Samoa treaty will not be published until signed by the American government.

Released from Custody.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Alexander Sullivan was to-day restored to liberty by Judge Tuley. The release was the immediate result of Sullivan's application for a writ of habeas corpus. The bail was fixed at $20,000 and promptly furnished by four well known citizens each of whom represented many times the total amount asked. Sullivan walked out of court after having been less than three days in custody. The judge held that the coroner's jury had been influenced by outside sentiment.

Seldom if ever has a case drawn such a crowd as that which assembled this afternoon to hear the expected decision. The court room was jammed and a big concourse assembled in the corridor adjoining, seeking to catch from afar the words from the judge's lips. States Attorney Longnecker and his assistant, Mr. Baker, were in consultation with Judge Tuley before he came on the bench. Several unknown men also entered his chamber. They were presumably members of the coroner's jury who returned the verdict in the Cronin case. Mr. Sullivan was early on the scene. He was brought in by Sheriff Matson personally who brought him through the judge's chamber before the arrival of the crowd at the other doors. On Sullivan's arrival he took a seat in the center of a circle formed by his lawyers, Messrs. Trude, Windes and Gilbert, with whom he entered into a whispered conversation. A score of members of the bar evinced a professional and friendly interest in Mr. Sullivan by being present. Coroner Hertz occupied a seat by Judge Longnecker, and Congressman Frank Lawler was near by. When everybody got seated, the jocular Trude made the observation "Lawler is here, now let the proceedings begin."

There was a wait of three-quarters of an hour before Judge Tuley reached the court room. Finally at 3:45 p.m. he ascended to the bench with a written opinion, which it soon became apparent had been made only after a careful analysis of the whole mass of testimony of the case and not, as first proposed, merely that relating to Sullivan alone. Sullivan braced himself in his chair and kept his eyes fixed on the court, as Judge Tuley said: "I suppose there will be no further steps taken beyond this evidence before the coroner's jury?" Judge Longenecker replied: "That is all. There is no additional testimony." "Because, if you had any the court would feel compelled to hear it," said the court. Judge Tuley then in his characteristic matter of fact manner began reading his decision and had not proceeded two minutes when the frowns of those identified with the prosecution told which way was the drift. After the decision was read and the bail fixed and furnished Sullivan was released.

Hearing Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To-day had been set apart by the inter-state commerce commission for the hearing of the case of a number of Texas ice companies vs. The Missouri Pacific; Texas and Pacific; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and Fort Worth and Denver City railroads. The petitioners are engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice in various cities in Texas and charge the respondents with unjustly discriminating against the petitioners in freight rates from points in Missouri and Colorado to points in Texas and say that the rate on ice is out of all proportion to the rate on other classes of freight and that if roads be permitted to continue to transport it from the north at the low rates now prevailing they cannot continue to manufacture ice and sell it in competition with that delivered. When the case came up for a hearing to-day no counsel appeared for the complainants, and on the representations of John S. Baker, who appeared for one of the respondents, that there was no merit in the case as it now stood, that the respondent could make no through rates between the points named, and that the real parties to the controversy who would be the proper respondents in the case were not made a party to the complaint, the commission decided to postpone the hearing for sixty days and give an opportunity to the complainants to make other roads a party to the complaint.

Too Much Dynamite.

JOHNSTOWN, June 15.—Major Phillips' dynamiters have had Johnstown in a state of nervous terror all day and this evening General Manager Fulton, of the Cambria Iron company, dictated a forcible protest to Governor Beaver stating that the mills and offices of the company were being ruined by the blasts; that Adjutant General Hastings had paid no attention to two requests for its discontinuance and that the state would be held responsible for any further damage done. Before the message was sent, however, Adjutant General Hastings had issued orders to Major Phillips to discontinue the blasting.

Major Phillips has been engaged since Wednesday in blowing out the wreckage in the channel of the Conemaugh above the Pennsylvania railroad stone bridge. He was anxious to have a passage for the water by this evening and to that end put in a five hundred pound blast of dynamite. At noon a blast was placed under two buildings one of which was lying upon the other and both of them covered with logs. The explosion was terrific, the blast not being placed as deep as it should have been. This one did all the damage. The report was awful and the strongest houses in the city trembled like leaves. All the glass was blown out of the windows of the Odd Fellows hall. In the same neighborhood the rear wall of the Catholic church fell upon the B. & O. tracks blocking them. Chimneys rattled down all about and dishes were broken in Kernville, half a mile away.

When asked about the matter, Major Phillips said: "We have used only 2,000 pounds of dynamite to-day. The charges will not be so heavy hereafter. I had no idea we were doing any damage. So far as I know no persons were injured."

Adjutant General Hastings to-day received a letter from Vice President Morton, saying that on his return to his country home he found that his little girls, from 8 to 14 years of age, had been hard at work since the terrible disaster at Johnstown in making articles of clothing for the poor, homeless children who have survived the floods, and that he forwards to-day 127 articles of wearing apparel, made by their own hands or purchased with their own money, with some of their dresses, and that his children would feel greatly obliged if Hastings would cause their clothing to be distributed among the little sufferers by the recent calamity, for whom they feel the deepest sympathy.

Six acres of solidly packed wreckage wedged between the river banks by a hydraulic force that cannot be estimated, have in three days melted away. Large frame houses, hundreds of logs, and monster trees were tangled up and buried together with wire and iron bars brought down with the flood. The scene this afternoon when the great mass moved down the river was a remarkable one. The crowds that lined the shores and now famous stone bridge, raised a shout that was heard throughout the length and breadth of the valley.

The west bank of the Conemaugh is again a furnace of fire to-night. The wreckage torn up by the dynamite to-day was piled up and the torch applied and the whole valley is illuminated. Measles are very prevalent among the children, the Bedford street hospital has two cases of pneumonia and bronchitis and diarrhoea are very general among the workmen. There is, however, no sickness of consequence among the militia. Fourteen bodies were taken out to-day.

Dr. Free, of the state board of health, inspected the river towns as far down as Sang Hollow to-day. The worst discovery made was a large number of dead persons and cows floating in the river. The dynamite explosions have brought the carcasses to the surface, and they are in a bad state of decomposition. Eight car loads of lumber arrived to-day. Rough sheds are already being erected in the heart of the city to be used as stores.

Russians Spying Out the Land.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Special advices from British Columbia received at Ottawa say that there is much excitement over the presence there of a Russian man-of-war whose officers have been studying the defensive points of the province and taking notes and observations of the coaling centers and fortifications. They visited Victoria and Esquimaux, and without regard to international courtesy still go on with their work. They are under the surveillance of parties detailed for the work, but it is impossible to hinder them gaining the information they are evidently seeking. It is understood that the matter has been reported to the government here. From what can be learned they are taking notes of the various points which could be made available for defensive purposes, in the event of a war between England and Russia. A report which arrived to-day says that it is one of the most bare-faced attempts on the part of a nation to spy out the defenses of another power ever recorded.

Legitime Not Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Haytian legation here, to-day received the following cablegram from the secretary of war at Port au Prince: "The situation is good. Reports of the Nordist (Hyppolite) success are false. Perfect tranquility reigns in the west and south. All other lines are efficiently guarded."

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....$5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The most perverse paper in this country is the New York Sun. It comments the administration of Governor Hill and thinks that the New York postoffice under the late Mr. Pearson was a disgrace to New York and should be cleaned out. Why does the New York Sun have such a prejudice against a good man and such a liking for a political bummer?

Leonard Swett, the great lawyer who died last Saturday in Chicago, defended during his professional career twenty men for murder. He succeeded in acquitting nineteen of them and the other escaped with a light punishment. The value of such a man's services to a community is somewhat doubtful, unless our law officers usually make a mistake nineteen times out of twenty in arresting their man.

Julia Ward Howe, whose seventieth birthday was celebrated by many of her friends on the 27th of June last, is a vigorous specimen of the beautiful influence of devotion to philanthropic causes. Mrs. Howe's reminiscences of anti-slavery days, in which she was a conspicuous figure, will appear in The Cosmopolitan magazine, in the course of the articles upon "The Great Agitation," now running in that magazine.

Few people realize the immense benefit to the city of the location of the Printers' Home at this place. The amount paid the state for the land was contributed by some of our citizens, the most generous of whom were Messrs. E. J. Martin, A. A. McGovney and E. L. Eaton. The movement was started last winter by the legislative committee of the Trades assembly, of which Mr. W. H. Montgomery was chairman. During the recent convention every delegate from Colorado worked hard for the result, as well as several from this city, and it is hardly worth while to make special mention.

The International Typographical union has ended its session in Denver. It was a remarkable body of men. Those who watched its proceedings were impressed with the intelligence and conservative feeling, as well as the seriousness shown in all proceedings. It was in the very best sense a deliberate body, taking no action without proper consideration. They were very highly pleased with the reception given them in this state. Typographical Union No. 49, in Denver, outdid itself in its generous hospitality. Most of the large sum that was expended was furnished by this union. The reception at Aspen, also, was a very generous affair. In some respects this was the most generous reception given. A mountain town has not all the conveniences of some of the older towns on the plains. But the people made up for it in the generous hospitality everywhere shown. The kindness was not simply shown by the printers and by the reception committee appointed for that purpose, but all citizens took hold to make the stay of the printers as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

Mayor Londoner has thus far made such a wonderful success of his administration, in infusing into it a spirit of honesty, that many people are expecting him to make a Sunday school town of Denver. It is just as well to look the facts in the face and admit it is not possible to do it. What he should do, is to reduce vice to the minimum. A part of the press are demanding that he shall close all the gambling houses. Undoubtedly, if he could be successful in this and put an end to gambling, it would be a great reform. But if he is to drive the gambling into secret places and cause the opening of many private clubs, it is a very serious question whether the reform would not do much more harm than to leave things as they are. Gambling houses that run square games and which have open doors so that everything is public, are less likely to be patronized by young men and business men jealous of their reputations than places where there are locked doors and greater secrecy. Nor are the former as likely to be the resort and hiding place of crooks and thieves as the latter. Dishonesty never likes the light or holds its council in it. Mayor Londoner seems to be feeling this way, and is not attempting any thing that he cannot do. He does not announce a policy with a brass band and then struggle to carry it out. He usually does something and allows the people to talk about it afterwards. His policy is the right one and it tends to strengthen confidence in his administration. It also makes the enemies of good order and peace afraid of him, for they know that he does not say anything that he does not perform. Chief of Police Farley seems to be hustling the crooks and thieves out of Denver very rapidly. This is materially interfering with the census of 1890. But Denver, under the circumstances, can well afford the reduced population. The reform which Mayor Londoner has not yet effected, which seems to have the greatest chance of success, is that of Sunday closing. It is a reform which the majority of the residents of Denver will heartily support and which apparently can be a success. It would be well however in this connection for those who are philanthropically inclined to remember that the laboring men who have heretofore spent their holidays in beer saloons and like places of resort are not likely to take up church going immediately. There ought to be some intermediate step offered to them. There could be some place of innocent amusement and pleasure, which would appeal to their better nature it might lead them not only to forget, but to abhor the places of dissipation in which they have spent their only day of rest and perhaps lead them to the gratifying of higher aspirations.

We publish elsewhere the full decision of Judge Decker, together with the contract which is construed in part by the decision. While the injunction asked for was refused, it was refused on grounds which show that the contract gives to this city all that it really asks, in stating that we may play a main sixteen inches instead of the ten inch main now in Manitou. It is to be regretted that this matter is in litigation at all. If both parties will take hold of the matter in a spirit of compromise and fairness there need be no further trouble. No one can blame the Manitou people for insisting that all the water shall not be taken from Ruxton's creek. It would undoubtedly injure Ruxton canon. This city can obtain all it needs without doing this and can very properly agree to leave a certain amount of water flowing. The people of Manitou also object to the digging up of the streets until the present season is over. No one can blame them for wishing to prevent this. The difficulty might be obviated for the present if this city were permitted to lay the sixteen inch main so far within the Manitou limits as would unite it to the ten inch main and lay the larger main through Manitou after the season is over. This would give as fifty per cent more water and at the same time would not in any way damage the streets of Manitou, as the ten inch main comes east as far as Dr. Bell's residence.

An invitation signed by Joseph E. Bates has been sent to the editor of this paper to be present at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Denver. This will undoubtedly be the most interesting celebration that ever took place in this country. It will be attended by more distinguished visitors and have more interesting features than any like celebration ever given before. The following is the prospectus sent out by the committee:

The celebration of the Fourth of July at Denver will exceed anything of the kind ever attempted in the west. Preparations are being made for a three days' jubilee which will appeal to the patriotism of every true American, and everybody who can leave home is expected to visit Denver. A novel sight will be the celebration of the Fourth in the shadows of the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies. No expense will be spared to make the event one never to be forgotten by all who may visit Denver on that occasion. The capital city of the Centennial State will throw its gates wide open and welcome all in truly royal style.

The buildings of the city will be decorated in the national colors, and the streets illuminated at night with countless festoons and wreaths of electric lights in red, white and blue. Among the novel features of this illumination will be a great flag of the Union, suspended across one of the broadest streets and composed of electric lights in the national colors.

There will be a grand street parade on the Fourth in which the various military and civic bodies of Colorado will take part. This will be reviewed by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Swayne, governors of the various states, and possibly the President of the United States, who has been invited and has expressed his desire to be present if public duties will permit.

A sham battle between the U. S. troops from Fort Logan and the Colorado National Guard reviewed by Gen. Sherman and other distinguished visitors will be an attractive feature of the celebration.

The grand street pageant of handsome floats on the night of the Fifth—an allegorical representation of the resources and industries of the Rocky Mountain region—promises to be worth the trip to see. The city will be ablaze with fire works at night, including Pain's famous Siege of Sebastopol, one of the most wonderful pyrotechnic displays ever seen.

Gen. Wager Swayne and W. D. Guthrie, Esq., of New York, will be called on to speak. Besides other attractions there will be excursions by rail into the heart of the Rockies, to the mining camps and to the resorts.

Tickets at reduced rates on all the railroads to Denver.

The Republican has published the full details of the bill of Graham and Weber, together with a very effective analysis of it. On its face the bill does not look honest. Items like the twelve hundred dollars for storage are particularly suspicious. If the report is true that no property was turned over to the state, then it was nothing more than a steal. This bill implicates the people who approved of it and the only vindication there can be is to show that these items were ordered by parties having proper power and also that the property is now in the possession of the state. The parties interested ought to call for an immediate investigation. It will be too late to leave it until the meeting of the next legislature. If the vindication is wanted, it can be very easily obtained by appointing two or three or five men of character to investigate the matter and make an immediate report. If the officials here can be no objection to such a plan. If this is dishonest, then of course obstacles will be thrown in the way of such a committee making an effective and careful investigation. We do not agree with the Republican in its rather wholesale charges against the late legislature. No friend of it will charge that it was having been over economical. But the fact remains that there are a great many members of good standing in this state who have had the reputation of being honest men in their private business and were not likely to knowingly assent to any stealing from the public treasury. Let us have an investigation and find who the guilty parties are. It is needed to protect the reputation of honest men.

On Saturday the Denver Times celebrated its anniversary by printing a sixteen-page, nine-column paper. This was the best possible illustration of its phenomenal growth during the past year when it was a four page sheet by paper. Its circulation under the present management has increased from three thousand to nearly ten thousand. The management has been energetic and worthy of success and deserves the success. The Times is now a great daily and competes with the morning papers in circulation and enterprise.

The Rev. A. S. Lowbert, uncle of Hon. Irving Lowbert, has published a book entitled "Reminiscenses of the War." The introduction is written by the Hon. William Lawrence, who for many years was comptroller of currency, and is an able representation of the issues that brought on the war. This little book gives the experience of Mr. Lowbert, who was chaplain of the 8th Ohio. Besides this, he gives a chronicle each year of the various battles and skirmishes that occurred during the war, giving the number engaged and the losses on each side and the commanders, and such other details as are important. In the end of the book is a brief history of the leading generals in the army. The volume also contains a great deal of statistical information chronologically arranged. The information of a small library is condensed in this book, and will prove a very valuable compendium for many of our readers. The books closes with a very eloquent and impressive appeal to the young men of America.

The New York Sun says that Governor Hill stands ready and anxious to sign a ballot reform bill which is practicable. No doubt this is true but it is also true that what Governor Hill regards as a practicable bill is one which is not worth passing. It would not be of the smallest value in stopping the corrupt practices now so common at elections. These corrupt practices have made it possible for such men as Hill to become governors of great states and to hold other positions of trust and it is not to be expected that a man will sign a bill which will ruin his political future any quicker than he will cut his own throat. The legislature of New York will only waste valuable time in trying to pass a ballot reform bill which will meet the approval of Governor Hill and at the same time accomplish any good results.

"The Temperance Question in India," a matter which is now before the British parliament, will be treated by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, in the July Century. It is stated that the intoxicating liquor furnished to the natives of India by the government is called by them "Adda Sarap," or "Government Same Water," and that it is supplied at the very reasonable rate of four cents a bottle. The Rev. D. D. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, will contribute a paper on "Presentiments, Visions and Apparitions." Dr. Buckley takes the materialistic view of all these modern phenomena. Winchester Cathedral will be described by Mrs. van Rensselaer in the same number, with fifteen of Joseph Pennell's illustrations. The short stories will be contributed by Thomas A. Janvier, Edward Bellamy and T. W. Higginson.

The Cronin tragedy will do good, if it results in hanging about twenty five of the dynamite agitators. These alleged Americans who devote their whole time to foreign conspiracies are getting tiresome and it would be well to have their number reduced.

The humane society did a good thing in having Jack Davis arrested for beating his wife. White Caps have carried their work too far in some of the eastern states, but they are a valuable adjunct to society in handling the brutes who beat women.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the ability of the Hon. Calvin S. Brice to successfully fill the position of chairman of the democratic national committee, to which he was lately elected. Not a few democrats are quick to lay much of the blame of their recent national defeat on the shoulders of the Ohio millionaire, and regret that he is in a position to again mismanage the party affairs, while others feel that he did not have a fair chance in the last campaign, and are confident that he will redeem himself in the future. This difference of opinion, however, is unimportant. Colonel Brice's above as well qualified to lead his party to defeat as to victory.

APPALACHIA FOR MAY.

The attention of all sections of the union is being attracted more and more to the mountains of Colorado as a place of agreeable and healthful recreation. Every one who has the prosperity of the state at heart must be glad to see this. Colorado occupies in the United States a position not unlike that occupied by Switzerland in Europe. Both are central, elevated, mountainous regions, the Alpine mountain system finding its culmination in Switzerland as that of the Rocky mountains does in Colorado. This general resemblance gives our state a better right to the title of the "Switzerland of America" than belongs to any of the many other parts of the country that have a ready received the name.

How large a portion of the prosperity of Switzerland is due to the fact that it is the playground of all Europe, no one needs to be told who has seen the statistics. Colorado's right to a like position in the United States means nothing less than this, that she has in the golden sunlight that pours down her mountain sides as much wealth as she can ever find within them.

In Colorado there came first the miner, then the ranchman, then the farmer, then the invalid and last the railroad tourist. The state is what they have made it. But there is yet another class which, unless all signs fail, is to contribute in as large a share as any of the others to the permanent well being of the commonwealth. Like the railroad tourists, these latter will come in search of recreation, but unlike them, they will not be satisfied with what Colorado can give them through the plate glass of a parlor car. They will come not for hours but for weeks and months; not once or twice until satiated with the wonders of railroad building, but again and again because unable ever to exhaust what the mountains of this state have to show those who will take the trouble themselves to search it out.

To this latter class belong the writers of the two articles which occupy the place of honor in the current number of "Appalachia," and which refer to three of the great mountains of Colorado—Long's Peak, Pike's Peak and Sierra Blanca. "Appalachia," as the readers of the GAZETTE doubtless know, is a magazine published under the auspices of the Appalachian Mountain club of Boston. This organization, as its name indicates, was founded to promote the exploration of the mountains of the Atlantic coast, but since the Rockies and the Sierras have become accessible, it has enlarged its sphere until it has become a mountaineering club for the whole United States, holding a position here similar to that of the Alpine clubs in the various countries in Europe.

Prof. Fay's article is entitled "San Luis Park to Sierra Blanca" and in the course of the wierd story of his journey on foot from Villa Grove along the Sangre de Cristo and over the Blanca range to Fort Garland we learn why it could not be called "San Luis Park and the ascent of Blanca Peak." This mountain, the highest summit in the Rockies, has been so set down as to be almost a terra incognita. Prof. Fay and his companion, thrown on their own resources and those of the map, and following a suggestion received at their last stopping place in the Park took, as it happened, that one of two alternative courses in the ascent which did not lead to Blanca Peak. After an eight hours climb they found themselves face to face with the peak, on a summit perhaps two hundred feet lower, and separated from it by a long and ragged couloir or knife edge of rock which if practicable at all would have taken at least two hours to cross. So late in the afternoon this was out of the question and as it was the climbers were forced to spend the night on the mountain, fortunately finding the camp of an old shepherd, by whose fire they shivered until morning. Although the point aimed at in the journey was missed, yet to climb 14,300 feet when one has set out to climb 14,363 may not to most people seem a great discomfiture, especially when the ascent has been made without guides, over a novel route, and has been preceded by a sixty mile tramp to the base of the mountains.

The necessity of traversing these long distances is characteristic of rambling in the Rockies. Their gentle slopes and park like recesses spread the mountain region of Colorado over an area seven times greater than that of the Swiss Alps with their compact and precipitous formation. But if Switzerland is therefore the paradise of the pedestrian, mountaineering in the Rockies has its own charm too in the very agreeable alternation of travel on horseback and on foot, for which an opportunity is given by the nature of the country.

One closes Prof. Fay's article with the feeling that notwithstanding the incidental way in which the fatigues and exposures of the trip are referred to the ascent of the Blanca range is not one to be recommended unless to those in possession of all the qualities that make a mountaineer.

A beautiful reproduction of a photograph of Blanca Peak taken from timber line, by Mr. F. Z. Chapin, forms the frontispiece of the article. It contains a portrait of William Carson, son of the famous Kit Carson, who was Mr. Chapin's guide and who has since been killed by a gunshot accident.

One could wish that one of Mr. Chapin's superb photographs of the Pike's Peak or Long's Peak region had adorned Mrs. Thacher's charming article on Alpine flowers in Colorado. Describing first a trip to Seven Lakes and the floral booty that was its result Mrs. Thacher gives also a day on the "Bowlder Field" under the immense precipices of the summit of Long's Peak, and of the many flowers she found there nestling near the snow. Those to whom the alpine flowers of our Colorado mountains are familiar will feel again their breezy charm in following her description.

The Colorado that these records of trips among the mountains bring before the reader is a very different one from that which most of us know. It lies above timber line and is a land of magnificent air and sunshine, in which one is in the constant presence of immense prospects; a land of wide, bare, bowlder strewn slopes, where the Mariposa lilies bloom everywhere amid the rocks; a land of craggy summits, of deep, snow filled gorges, of ice bound lakes, and of a myriad of brooks, dashing through rich grass over beds of white sand or down to spray over steep rocks. To those who have once seen in the region above timber line has a wonderful fascination; of that the articles of which we have given a review are good evidence. May they bring many other mountaineers to spend their summer leisure in the Switzerland of America.

A Chat About Colorado Springs Real Estate.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

We hear a great deal about the fortunes realized in other cities from investments in real estate—about lots purchased in Denver three years ago for $10,000 and to day worth $60,000—about eighty acres of land acquired in Pueblo fifteen years ago for one hundred dollars and lately sold for one hundred thousand, etc., etc., and yet we venture to assert that for average increase of values and, above all, for absolute safety in investment, no western city has offered or does offer a better field than our own city of Colorado Springs.

It is true that there has been with us also extraordinary increase in value—that one business lot which, twelve years ago, was purchaseable at two hundred and fifty dollars is now worth seventy-five thousand dollars—that residence lots quoted at two hundred dollars ten years ago are now worth from three to four thousand dollars. But these appreciations in value have come about not through the fictitious effect of any "boom," but through a general recognition of the advantages offered by our city. In this upward movement there has naturally, in the past fifteen years, been times of dullness and quiet in the transfers of real estate, but there never has been any decline in values.

The present values of our real estate, if we fully grasp the meaning of existing facts, is be ow what they should be. In three years we have more than doubled our population. Within the past year, we feel sure that, in proportion to population, we have built more new house (and houses of a good quality) than any other city in the west. Within the past two years the following railroads have come to us: The Colorado Midland, (making this its terminus); the Rock Island, (making this its terminus); the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Denver, Texas & Gulf, (completing its road.) The powerful effect which these railroads, added to the increasing influence of the Denver & Rio Grande system, will have upon the future of our city has not begun to be estimated.

Furthermore, it is now an open secret that the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railroads will run to Salt Lake city over a broad gauge system, connecting at some point with the Denver & Rio Grande western. This will place us on the highway of the two most attractive routes to and from Salt Lake City, and it will make us the junction point of four great railway systems with the Colorado Midland in the transport of all their passenger and freight traffic to Utah and the Pacific coast.

Now if to these strong facts we add the most pregnant fact of all, namely, that Colorado Springs, owing to its distinctive climate and character in conjunction with its neighboring attractions of Manitou, Cascade and Green Mountain Falls and the host of resorts which will cluster around Pike's Peak and up the pass, is destined to be the greatest health and pleasure resort of our whole country, then we may be able to grasp the possibilities of what values in real estate may rise to within the next five or ten years.

It is safe to say that all property in or near the city will yearly become more valuable. All property situated between Vermijo street on the south, Bijou street on the north, Cascade avenue on the west and Nevada avenue on the east will grow into valuable business property. As already pointed out in our columns, the business property is virtually limited between park and park.

As for residences, the mechanics, working people, etc., who desire to live close to the city will find Parrish's addition, West Bluff and Cain's addition, West Colorado Springs, etc. Or if a motor line, affording frequent, rapid means of communication, is built to the places east of the city, that would naturally attract many of this class, and many of the storekeepers as well.

Those who like retirement will live south of the city in the new additions, lately platted, or along Cheyenne creek. The wealthier classes will build either in the northern part of the city, or, if they give a preponderating value to scenery and do not object to crossing a railroad, will choose their place of residence on the beautiful Austin Bluffs.

Those who desire larger tracts for residence, ranging from five to fifty acres, will probably live on the rising, sightly tracts east of our city.

If the past is to be a guide to us, we should say; with all confidence, that the greatest increase of values will undoubtedly be in all the property situated on the plateau of our city, bounded by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad on the west and south, by the Santa Fe on the east, and by the Rocks land on the north. Other conditions, however, will exert their influence in the future, and we feel assured that money invested in real estate of Colorado Springs at present prices, whether invested north, south, east or west, will bring a satisfactory, rich return.

In our city, as in every other city, there are men who are continually saying that property is too high. In this connection we quote the following from the "Life of Benjamin Franklin." The incident must have occurred about the middle of the last century. Franklin writes:

"There are croakers in every country always boding its ruin. Such a one there lived in Philadelphia, a person of note, an elderly man, with a wise look and a very grave manner of speaking; his name was Samuel Mickle. This gentleman, a stranger to me, stopped me one day at my door, and asked me if I was the young man who had lately opened a new printing house. Being answered in the affirmative, he said he was sorry for me, because it was an expensive undertaking, and the expense would be lost, for Philadelphia was a sinking place; the people already half bankrupts, or near being so; all the appearances of the country, such as new buildings and the rise of rents, being to his certain knowledge fallacious; for they were, in fact, among the things that would ruin us. Then he gave me such a detail of misfortunes now existing, or that were soon to exist, that he left me half melancholy. Had I known him before I engaged in this business, probably I never should have done it. This person continued to live in this decaying place, and to declaim in the same strain, refusing for many years to buy a house there, because all was going to destruction; and at last I had the pleasure of seeing him give five times as much for one as he might have bought it for when he first began croaking."

Are there not some "Samuel Mickles" in Colorado Springs? If so, we shall have the same satisfaction that Benjamin Franklin had, namely, that of seeing them within five or ten years paying five times as much for property as they could have purchased it for in our own good year of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

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The Glenwood Springs Republican says:

The committee of the International Typographical union to which was referred the choosing of a site for the home for aged and indigent printers, unanimously agreed that the land offered by Colorado Springs was the most desirable. The reasons given are that the land itself is valuable and that Colorado Springs is the leading health resort in the country for lung troubles. The union heartily ratified the judgment of its committee, so the matter is settled. Colorado Springs' generosity is notable, as the land offered includes eighty acres in a good location. The proposed home is to be a costly building and will be a credit to the Springs and a blessing to the fraternity.

General Clinton Fiske, with considerable sense, is advising prohibitionists to vote with the republicans in New York state, where he says the democracy has made an unholy alliance with the liquor interest. This greatly troubles the N. Y. World which finds that the democratic plurality for several years has been less than the prohibition vote. In only one year has it been two-thirds of the prohibition vote. The prohibitionists have held the balance of power in New York for years, but this vote has always been cast in a way that helped the liquor interest. The policy would not have been different had it been directed by the brewers' association.

Colonel Calvin Stewart Brice declares that Ohio will be restored to the democratic column this fall. Weight will no doubt be added to this declaration by recalling to mind the fact that the gentleman who makes it said last fall that Michigan and Illinois would be carried for Cleveland. States are more easily carried in the brilliant imagination of the chairman of the democratic national committee than they are on election day.

Hon. Henry D. McHenry, member of the democratic national committee from Kentucky, says that the democratic office holders of his state have been treated fairly by the republican administration and have had nothing to complain of so far. When an administration has succeeded in pleasing Kentucky democrats it has has little left to wish for.

The results achieved by the American commissioners to the Samoan conference can hardly fail to give general satisfaction to Americans. So far as the agreement has been made public it would seem that the conference has adopted substantially all the contentions of the United States.

Pennsylvania vetoed prohibition on Tuesday in a way that will long be remembered and the prospects are that Rhode Island will be equally emphatic in its rejection of an impracticable amendment.

Senator Blair thinks civil service reform a humbug. He represents the high moral reform party in the senate that is for revenue only.

There has not yet been any explanation of the $1,200 item for storage. Graham & Weber can get the floor any time they wish.

TOLSTOI.

The World-Famous Novelist of a New Creed at Home.

Stepniak Writes About the Great Russian Reformer.

Some New Anecdotes Concerning the Novelist.

Copyrighted 1889 by Theodore Stanton.

LONDON, May 27, 1889.

A distinguished American art critic and journalist with whom I was once talking about Count Tolstoi said to me that he would willingly travel a little way to Russia merely to see and shake hands with the famous Russian author. Such a sign of appreciation of our great countryman was certainly very gratifying to me but it did not surprise me. I had on many occasions to observe the great, may I most say unprecedented, enthusiasm for Count Tolstoi exhibited by the young Russians.

If this enthusiasm were occasioned by Tolstoi's being a great author it would not call for comment of any kind, for since Turguenieff's death, he has had no rival among the living novelists of the whole world, and no tribute could certainly be too great for the creator of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina."

But everybody knows that it was after the publication of "What I believe" and "My Confessions" that Tolstoi's fame rose to its present height. For one man who has read and appreciated Tolstoi's novels there are twenty who are led to admiration of him as the preacher of a new religion. Not that he has found many followers on either side of the Atlantic. His interpretations of the gospels perhaps one of the most brilliant pieces of historical criticism that has ever been made.

To revive the past every historian must be a bit of a poet. A first rate poetical genius like Tolstoi with a bent of mind so strikingly Oriental, was particularly fitted to see through the mist of centuries and to enter into the spirit of the great Nazarean. But Christ's doctrine—admitting it to be such as Tolstoi interprets it—would never have crossed the boundaries of the Asiatic Orient if it had not undergone some further modifications. And it is a fact more improbable that his teachings would have made converts to day among the western nations.

But the fact that a novelist of world wide celebrity in the fullness of his artistic powers should repudiate on account of his moral convictions, an artistic career and begin to sow potatoes, mend boots, and scatter manure over the fields of the needy peasants of the neighborhood—this fact was in itself novel and striking enough to excite wonder, curiosity, and admiration such as has attended the share of few men in their lifetime.

In Russia the tables are turned. The well known saying that nobody is a prophet in his own country, though often refuted by facts is perfectly true in Tolstoi's case. To the Russians he is still a novelist and not a prophet. No great Russian author has ever met in his lifetime with such universal recognition as Tolstoi. Dostoevsky, Turguenieff, even now hardly appreciated at his right value. But Tolstoi, like Victor Hugo, has the rare good luck of witnessing his own literary apotheosis.

The Russian press and public opinion kept very cool at the sight of Tolstoi in the mantle of a prophet. His social philosophy so distasteful to a liberal Russian, was mercilessly ridiculed, the critics taxing him with the rude frankness so characteristic of our Republic of letters that he had better keep to his profession and not poke his nose of genius into things he did not understand." In the heat of these polemics his personal attributes of love and to his principles have not excited that sympathy and respect which they actually deserve.

We Russians do not care over much about bodily comforts, and we have seen too many examples of real self sacrifice and of real suffering for the sake of an idea to be much impressed by Count Tolstoi's fancy for shoemaking or working in the fields. We are much more exacting in matters of this kind. Besides, there was much in Count Tolstoi's position that was easily turned into ridicule. He was made the target of many jokes. Even personal attacks were not spared him.

In the Russian Wealth, a monthly magazine, to which Count Tolstoi himself is an occasional contributor, his wound be renunciation of property was described in a rather humorous way. A gentleman, in whom it is impossible not to recognize Count Tolstoi, enters a railway carriage. He is dressed, of course, like a peasant and begins at once talking of the distress in which he is living after having acquired property. But when pressed for further explanations it turns out that he is a big landowner, in receipt of a big income, with plenty of money at his disposal—only he never touches it with his own hands. He leaves the management of all his affairs to his son. The son buys for him all he wants, keeps the house for him, and pays the servants; and had just bought his railway ticket for him. But all this does not concern him. He lives without making use of money, and, therefore, perfectly satisfied with himself.

Curiously enough the same copy of the magazine, in which this sketch appeared, contained a so called article by Count Tolstoi himself. It must be mentioned as a tribute to his broadmindedness that he has not discontinued writing for the periodical in question.

On another occasion Count Tolstoi fared much worse. It was in 1885, soon after his conversion to the new kind of Christianity was made public and his name was in everybody's mouth. A fresh volume of his appeared containing the famous "Death of Ivan Ilitch" and other stories, throwing some light upon his new mental evolution. Of course there was a rush after the book as the booksellers put the public was informed, to their great surprise, that the book could not be bought, as all his former volumes had been, separately. To have the one had to buy all of Tolstoi's works. This provoked much indignation, especially among the subscribers living in the country to whom the booksellers could give no detailed explanation. Letters of protest poured in upon the poor booksellers who were charged with speculating upon the popularity of the great novelist. Several of these caustic letters were published in Russian papers, the accused persons declaring that they had nothing to do with the matter as they were simply carrying out the instructions of the authorized representatives of the author.

The disclosure was very unpleasant to the parties concerned. It was shocking that a man denying in principle property rights, should, in practice, drive such a sharp bargain. Fortunately, it transpired very soon that Count Tolstoi himself had nothing to do with the matter. It was all the work of the countess, who manages all the business arrangements with her husband's publishers, and had been so ill advised as to interfere with the established customs of the book trade. The unfortunate restriction was soon withdrawn by her, but it did not appease Count Tolstoi's critics. In the Novosti, a leading St. Petersburg morning paper a well known Russian critic blamed Count Tolstoi's concession to that of dishonest bankrupts, who are also in the habit of transferring their property to their wives in order not to pay their creditors.

But this criticism is not at all perfectly fair. It must be borne in mind that Count Tolstoi's negation of private property is that of a sectary and not of a social reformer. The critics who accused him of flagrant inconsistency on this point have attributed to him views which he had never held. According to Tolstoi, property is evil *per se*, demoralizing and sinful, not because it is monopolized in a few hands or wrongly used by those who have it. Money is a moral poison which must always hurt him who has it.

In one of his popular stories, Count Tolstoi has expressed these views with his usual unbending straightforwardness and that beautiful disregard of common sense, seen only among sectaries. Two brothers discover an ancient treasure, a bag of gold. One of them, who is the wise man of the story, runs away horrified. The other, who is virtuous and good according to the workings, thinks differently. He resolves to take the gold and to make the best use of it for the benefit of others. So he devotes a part of the money to philanthropical purposes, building hospitals, asylums for the old and decrepit, etc. But the angel who comes to join the moral of the tale, declares him to be a fool and a sinner because he cared only for material good, disregarding moral evil, and praised the other brother, who ran away from temptation.

Nothing can be more absurd and even sensational if you like. But the doctrine is as clear and categorical as it can be, and Count Tolstoi has acted along in strict conformity with this principle. Transferring property to persons or communities is something like distributing among his friends pieces of infected clothes he had worn of. Property must be simply dropped uncared for, you must run away from it, and if somebody picks up the discarded weal is so much the worse for him.

In Tolstoi's case it was his own family who took up what he cast off, the prize representing, as he states incidentally in his "Confessions," the value of about 600,000 roubles, or nearly $450,000.

Although the family do not share Tolstoi's views, they are very fond of and respectful to him, so that in reality his annual income of 60,000 roubles, over $40,000, is as much at his disposal as ever. Under these conditions his renouncing of property becomes a mere fiction, and his pretensions to make a living by manual labor does a serious harm. But this awkward and rather comical position which has so much weakened his moral prestige among the Russian youth, is a good illustration of the narrow and unsocial character of his doctrine. It is not to be ascribed to the inconsistency and weakness of the man as his opponents have asserted, and even his well wishers and defenders, like George Kennan, have hardly admitted.

Tolstoi is unquestionably a very strong, earnest man, and he has all along been as good as his word; perhaps better. But he has not always been able to cure his manly, impassionate nature to the doctrine of supreme apathy embodied in his theory of non-resistance to evil.

The practical deductions from Count Tolstoi's creed are the only part of his doctrine that create much interest and talk in Russia. As to his religion, which for him is the basis of his practical philosophy, educated, free-thinking Russians show themselves quite indifferent.

What they want is a solution of the burning moral and social problems. Count Tolstoi offers them such a solution, and they discuss it on its own merits. It is perfectly irrelevant for them whether he has borrowed his plan from the gospel or from the Zandavesta, or has invented it himself.

I knew a Russian, himself an apostle of a new creed, to whom the theological side of Count Tolstoi's doctrines was the most interesting. He spent with Tolstoi at Yasnaia Poliana fourteen days and nights, the greater part of which were devoted to religious discussion. This fellow countryman and great friend of mine, whose life and heroic, I may say classical, death I will some day describe, was W. Frey, an enthusiastic adept of Auguste Comte's Religion of Humanity.

In the autumn of 1885 Frey went to Russia for the propaganda of his own religion when a manuscript copy of Count Tolstoi's "What I believe" was put into his hands. He was fascinated by the candor and sincerity of the author and was so much conceived the idea that Count Tolstoi might be converted from an adept of Christ into an adept of Religion of Humanity. He wrote to Tolstoi to this effect a long letter, or more exactly, a little volume. The result was a telegram asking him to come to Yasnaia Poliana for a personal interview. The message was signed: "Your brother, Lev Tolstoi."

Count Tolstoi must have, in fact, recognized in Frey a spiritual brother; one of the very few Russians of advanced opinions thirsting for a formal religion. Personal acquaintance increased this feeling, though needless to say, they failed to convert each other.

The meeting was of the friendliest sort. When the carriage, which waited for Frey at the railway station, stopped before Count Tolstoi's country seat, Frey was met at the gate by a tall, broad-shouldered, grey haired peasant, with a long beard falling upon his breast, who stretched out his hand, exclaiming:

"You are the first opponent who meets me with the visor up."

It was only then that Frey guessed that the old peasant was Count Tolstoi himself, his rough, powerful face, annealed by wind and sun, being so much in harmony with the dress he wears.

Tolstoi led his guest to his room, the only one he considers himself entitled to claim as his own. It is a very simply furnished but large apartment, divided by a screen into two parts—the literary one where his writing-desk and a small library are to be seen, and the mechanical one in which the count keeps his shoemaker's bench, the boots, skins and other implements of his new trade. Tolstoi led his guest to undress. He brought him water to wash his hands and carried away the dirt afterwards. He objects on principle to having domestic servants.

They then began talking and discussing and went on until the evening came and Frey was led to the other part of the house to be introduced to Tolstoi's family. Though not at all luxurious from an English point of view, these apartments offered a striking contrast with the Spartan simplicity of Count Tolstoi's room. The dinner was served by male waiters in evening dress, while Count Tolstoi, sitting at the table in peasant's shirt, produced a curious contrast.

Only one of Tolstoi's daughters has become her father's disciple, sharing with him the simple mode of living—the vegetarian diet and working like himself in the fields of the needy peasants. His son has listened to his father's arguments, but the count has failed to convert him. When the young man completed successfully his studies at the St. Petersburg school of technology he came home and asked his father what was the best use he could make of his knowledge. At this Count Tolstoi advised him to take a spade and help the peasants clear the snow from the roads. It was winter. If it had been summer, he would have advised him to dig a ditch or plow an acre of land for them, and say aside all that he had earned at school.

Tolstoi views science and civilization—intellectual, moral, and material—in the same light as material wealth; to him it is a mere utter worthlessness, out of which no good can come. Like a true Oriental he thinks that the only teachers of humanity were the prophets, Jesus, Buddha, Confucius, etc., who taught men moral truths, which alone are necessary to those who would live happily and die well.

The life of the two branches of the Tolstoi family is very wide apart. The count is treated in his own house as if he were a honored guest. But idleness being repugnant even to a guest he tries to make up for the expenses of his board by working in the orchard or in the fields or at his cobbler's bench. When the family moves to Moscow for the winter months, Count Tolstoi takes it upon himself to cut the wood and to carry it to all the numerous stoves of the big family mansion. Thus he saves the countess 40 copeck (about 20 cents) a day, which, according to his calculation, is the price of his board. He considers manual labor to be the only kind of work which gives a man the right to eat at the table with other men. Brain workers of every kind, "who have no blisters on their hands," are not to be fed by charity upon the "leavings of others."

But a man so sensitive to right and wrong and so full of life as Count Tolstoi, cannot be fully satisfied with such a sort of artificial estrangement from the evils of his work.

On the evening of Frey's arrival at Yasnaia Poliana, Count Tolstoi had another visitor—the publisher of his novels, who came to make final arrangements with the countess about the copyright. Frey went upstairs to Tolstoi's work room, but he could hear for a long time loud and warm discussions in the parlor, Count Tolstoi trying evidently to impress his own views upon the contracting parties.

Being tired after a long journey, Frey undressed and stretched himself upon the hard sofa, with his overcoat for a blanket, his hands under his head for a pillow, and was soon asleep. Frey, as a rigorist, left Tolstoi far behind. On coming up stairs Count Tolstoi was much surprised, as he said to Frey the next morning, to see a man who could sleep with such few comforts. He watched him for a time as he lay there quietly "without snoring or wheezing." It is evident, he thought to himself, that this man has a pure conscience. Then he brought him a mattress and a pillow which he put on a table by his side, so that the weary guest might arrange for himself a better bed if awakened during the night by the hardness of the sofa, and then he softly carefully covered him with a blanket and withdrew wrapt in admiration.

Tolstoi, as well known, views his former literary activity with a good deal of contempt. He is fully conscious of his own position in the ranks of novelists but since he became a prophet he has endorsed the very disparaging views common to all prophets concerning light literature in general, and his own works in particular.

In talking to Frey of the business arrangements with his publishers he mentioned with wonder and regret the big sum that had been paid for "this rubbish," pointing to his complete works on the shelves of the library.

When, in his quality of fellow of a prophet, Frey, who was a man of education, began to speak very warm of the great moralizing influence of the arts, Tolstoi confessed that he was not so free of the old leaven, as he wished he were. He admitted that he was actually writing a novel; "for," he said, "I cannot help it. It burdens my mind and must be put down on paper to be got rid of."

But the main literary efforts of the author of "War and Peace" are now devoted to the short stories intended for the masses. He was writing one of them during Frey's visit, but he was not getting on very well with it for the moment, and he said on that occasion: "Three things are necessary for me in order that I write well: I must see very clearly before me the public for whom I am writing, the people about whom I am writing, and, thirdly, I must be able to criticize my own work." It was the last element which was failing him for the moment at the time of Frey's visit.

Within the last few years Count Tolstoi has written about a score of these short popular stories. They are not actuated by his other writings. Some are indifferent productions, others are too philosophical to be artistic. But the best are real masterpieces, which may serve as models of truly popular fiction and are the best things extant in our literature.

Tolstoi won at once the ear of the people, and his stories are printed by the hundreds of thousands and are read by the peasantry with great avidity. It is only just to mention that in the publication of these stories the author took care to put into practice his views concerning literary property. The publication has not been monopolized and the reprint of these popular tales is permitted in the case of every firm who will notify his regular publishers—in order that the author may be able to control the literary part of the enterprise.

By his example, which has found many imitators among Russian authors, and by his personal exertions as adviser and promoter of popular publications, Count Tolstoi has given a great development to our popular literature. This is really the only good and the only palpable result of the conversion of this singular northern celebrity.

S. STEPNIAK.

Evanston University Affairs.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The board of trustees of Evanston university met yesterday. Hon. John Evans of Denver, Colo., presided. The financial agent reported on the financial condition of the university. The report said among other things that there had been received during the year from sales of real estate, $55,000, $55,000 of which was for a part of the property given by Governor Evans many years ago to endow a professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy. Governor Evans has, during the year, conveyed to the university property in Chicago valued at $75,000 and stipulated that $25,000 of the amount received for it shall be added to the professorship above named and the balance to endow the John Evans professorship of the Latin language and literature.

The last issue of the Fountain Disease contains a letter from the parents and brothers and sisters of Adolph Eastings, the young man who was killed at that place while on duty as a night operator at the Santa Fe depot. It expresses their feelings for the sympathy shown him and them by the kind hearted citizens of Fountain.

The Crowell Hose company at its meeting last night decided not to take part in the hose tournament at Green Mountain Falls on the Fourth of July as the time for preparation is not sufficient. It is feared that several of the companies will not participate.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Mrs. John Sherwood Gives Them the Yankee Paradise.

The Large Colony of Americans in the French Capital.

What Franklin and Others Have Done for that City.

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PARIS, June 1, 1889.

Thousands of my countrymen and countrywomen are preparing to come to this city in order to see the wonderful exhibition. It may be interesting to them, therefore, to learn something of the Paris American colony past and present. Hence this letter.

I have always wished that Mr. McKinley would add to his other great services to his country, that of writing the history of the American colony in Paris. Who could do it so well? And what a romantic, historic, practical and interesting essay it would be!

Having heard General Dix and the Hon. John Bigelow talk of Paris, having listened to the interesting reminiscences of the Hon. B. B. Blatchford, who lived several years in Paris as the William secretary of legation, having read history and memoirs, this fragmentary data has led me, in my turn, to attempt to say a word of the colony.

It is quite certain that the American colony in Paris has always been most important, most noticeable and most respectable. We have never colonized elsewhere as in Paris. To be sure Florence and Rome have shown respectable contingents, but Paris is a semi-American city. "I don't know which is Colony and which is Paris," said a wit of the time of the second empire.

We began well in Paris. We began with Gouverneur Morris and Benjamin Franklin. The first was the "*preux chevalier*" of the revolution. A gay, gallant, handsome man who became immediately a favorite at court. Gouverneur Morris did not need to learn his graces in Paris, he brought them with him. He was a one legged man, but his remaining leg was so well formed, that, neatly dressed in knee breeches and silk stockings, it gained many a compliment from the fair dames of Versailles. In his memoirs, just published by his accomplished granddaughter, we learn very much of the boudoir history of France, and we are afraid that she burned up much that we should have liked to read.

The American colony here has one excellent reputation, it pays its debts. All the dressmakers are anxious to trust the American ladies. "They always pay sometime," says one of them. We have too good a reputation in this respect. Our national solvency has given us a dangerous credit in Paris.

The American home in Paris has all the Parisian grace, and comforts besides. The rooms are warmer, there are more rugs on the floors than in a French apartment, and above all, we have given them the vision of oriental luxury, the Boston rocking chair. As Mr. Everett used to say, in his fine stately manner that Columbus stopped with his little boy at the gate of the convent at Palos to beg a crust of bread, but that we, in receiving the crowds of emigrants from Europe, had repaid that act of hospitality from the old world to the discoverer of the new world, so we pilgrim New Englanders, coming to Paris for its elegance, its luxuriance of toilette, its succulent good chickens, its marvelous cookery, its art, science and perfect civilization have tried to pay our debt by giving France the Boston rocking chair. It is something to be proud of.

Colonel Thorn was the first American colonist who began to live like a prince in this city. He set the example to a host of followers. Our grandfathers, coming laboriously to Paris in a ship which took six weeks for the passage, used to return home and tell us of the handsome colonel, his beautiful daughters, the princes of the house of Orleans, who were his guests, etc. One of his daughters became a lady-in-waiting to the Empress Eugenie.

The beautiful daughters of Dr. Valentine Mott, afterwards Mrs. Van Buren and Mrs. Isaac Bell, made the American name famous for that beauty which has continued to do so ever since. Mrs. "Lily" Moulton and Mrs. Bonaparte shared themselves into the favor of the emperor, who reversed the cruelty with which his great uncle, Napoleon I., treated Miss Patterson.

The fair daughters of Mr. Beckwith with their marvelous complexions made an enduring record of loveliness.

It would be impossible to speak of all the fine women and brave men who have made the American colony famous, of those retired scholars and wandering diplomatists who have played their part in the world's pageant and of whom have enriched the colony with their presence. Nor can I even enumerate the opulent of all our American cities who make this city their home for at least a part of the year. Of course this has led to many intermarriages, so that a crowd of young French nobles now boast of American mothers, who have given them good cooks, a plentiful purse, and the English language.

To those Americans who found that twenty years ago Paris was a good city to economize in the change of prices is a woeful misfortune. Rents, provisions and servants' wages are almost twice what they were once. Servants are less faithful, less respectful. Life in Paris is beginning to have some of the domestic tribulations which it has always enjoyed in New York. But still, living here is cheaper and easier than in any American city.

And Paris is so clean. To the New Yorker, accustomed to the intolerable dirt of the metropolis, the pavement of the Champs-Elysees seems fit to eat one's dinner off of. One may drive a whole day in Paris, nor see a piece of brown paper in the streets. The visitors' eyes are not assailed by dust or dirt, his comfort is attended to in every respect. If the Bostonian who, in Beacon street, has a serene consciousness that every body knows who he is, earns that in the Boulevard des Italiens, he gains amusement and "distraction" and luxury, if the Philadelphian is less allied to the Declaration of Independence in the Rue de Rivoli than in Eleventh house square, he revels in a view which Philadelphia cannot give him, and if the New Yorker, who has less to lose than any of them, for a New Yorkers as carpet baggers, if he gives up his Wall street, his Trinity church, his position as one of the "four hundred"—he gains by mingling in the human stream of Paris. He is happy in spite of himself, for as Julius Caesar says in his Commentaries, "I reached a place called Lutetia, where there are much baths, where the air is excellent, and it makes the people gay and laughing." That was Paris, and that subtle fluid of gas is laying still, it bursts for it with uncommon splendor in the fountains of the Place de la Concorde, and it illuminates with its cheerful properties the most humble quarter of the great city. Such are the reasons why there has always been, is now and ever will be, an American colony in Paris.

To the colony and to all Americans, the present moment of the exposition is one of deep interest. We can forgive old Franklin his acts of paternal generosity when we see the two flags flying together from yonder watch tower, for the old philosopher, in spite of his lapses of virtue, was a diplomatist. We shall not insult a noble profession if we say perhaps because of that lapse. He never forgot what he was about. To his constant intercession we see the interest felt by France in our early struggle for freedom. It was he who inspired Lafayette. The Duke gave to a pretty maid of honor the still loose care of the business of his country. In a word, he was a model member of the American colony, its founder in fact.

The American colony keeps up a flying battery the summer visitors who cross the Atlantic ferry twice a year. This contingent is the joy of the hotels and the providence of the shopkeepers, and it brings new blood to the old colony. Many American women come to Paris simply to get their summer clothes. It is cheaper than staying at home and paying New York shopkeepers and dressmakers their exorbitant prices. What a pity that when they are at the Bon Marche, they do not go to see the antiquities of Paris, a city so full of interest, especially to Americans. How can they leave it out? There is a life work of interest in the unvisited Paris, which all who remember 1789, should keep in mind. The new arrivals should imitate the old residents and study their Paris. Then the two divisions of the colony would stand on a more equal footing. Those who come to buy would then resemble those who have come to stay.

The American colony is full of art students who have profited by the severe and accurate teaching of the French schools of art. How indignant have been these foster children of artistic Paris at that unwise legislation of ours which put an embargo on foreign works of art. They remember out too keenly, the noble generosity of their French masters. This is still one of the burning topics of conversation in all the art circles of this Paris American colony.

As for the schools of law, medicine, science in all its branches, the neat, refined, exquisite yet accurate French mind, has been of incalculable value to all students, and especially to Americans; for our minds are like our scenery, broad, large, incoherent, unformulated, undefined, lacking outline and definiteness; we need that severe French training to curb our exuberance, and to teach us to use our power. Niagara is a great thing, but what engineering it requires to teach it to turn a water wheel! These scientific students, too, form an important part of the colony.

The French have treated their American visitors so well that they keep coming and keep staying. It will be an interesting question if ever the American becomes a French citizen, and a French politician! What then? The American colony will have become a French colony.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Contractor A. E. Harrison will begin the erection of a $3,800 cottage for Mrs. D. Rose to-day on South Nevada avenue near the Alamo barn. It is to contain five rooms.

Miss Emma will open, on July 8th, a private school for the benefit of those pupils who wish to take the September examinations. For particulars apply at 24 North Nevada avenue.

Rev. A. B. Bowden of Belefontaine, O., who has recently arrived in this city, is the author of a book entitled "Reminiscences of the War." He was chaplain of a regiment during the late war.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Exercises of the Graduating Class of the High School.

A Class of Six are Handed Their Diplomas.

Well Delivered Addresses Well Received and Rewarded.

The Most Successful Commencement Ever Held by the School.

The pretty Colorado Springs opera house never looked better than it did on the 14th when the class of six graduates of the high school marched upon the stage. Nearly every seat in the opera house was filled with the friends of the graduates or others interested in educational matters. A small admittance fee was charged and a very nice sum realized for the library fund. The stage had been handsomely draped with streamers of red, white and blue and the front banked with flowers. Back of the graduates were seated on the stage the members of the school board, teachers of the schools, ministers of the city and alumni of the school.

During the evening the opera house orchestra played a number of fine selections. Other portions of the musical part of the programme was a violin solo by Miss Kate Kieffer, a piano solo by Miss Minna [illegible] and the song, "An Old Garden," by Miss Irene Barnes. They were all well executed in the best style of these well known musicians and were enthusiastically applauded.

The graduates were Mr. Sherman McNew, Mr. Horace Cooper, Mr. Harry McAllister, Miss Belle Eastun, Miss Ella Bostick and Miss Margaret Russell and their appearance on the stage was very creditable. Each delivered his or her oration or essay in a clear, unfaltering voice that could be distinctly heard throughout the house. All were well received and rewarded with abundant applause and floral tributes.

Mr. Harry McAllister delivered the salutatory in a few well chosen words, welcoming the friends who had assembled, the board of directors and the teachers. He was followed by Mr. Sherman McNew whose oration was entitled "Causes of Decay in Nations." Mr. McNew said:

In order that the investigation of any subject may be successfully carried on a brief but comprehensive plan of the subject must first be formed by the student. That this outline is necessary, is readily perceived, for without it the mind is at a loss where to begin and in what direction to turn. This is especially true of any subject connected with history.

The first conception of history is that of a gradual and systematic growth from a primitive germ. History, in the abstract, is conceded to be a development. If any one should doubt this let him ask of himself the question, "If history has no real foundation, no solid substance, no connection between its different parts, what substantial matter at all has it?"

Let us consider some of the essentials for the existence of a great nation and some of the causes which have led to the decay of such nations.

The first necessity in a development is the essential connection of the parts of the subject. One part cannot exist by itself, disunion is impossible.

Anything that refuses to enter into combination can never pass through any stage of evolution. Thus it is with history. Although it divides itself into ages and epochs no absolute break can be discovered, no place where the parts do not knit themselves together as the joints in the human frame. As one glances back toward the beginning he finds in succeeding links civilization following civilization all joined and each depending on the other. Everything moves on in accordance with fixed laws so that no event need be unforseen except by the careless or heedless observer who never considers the past or is so overwhelmed by the present as never to perceive the impending result of his own follies. Nor can the mere knowledge of virtue or of folly change the course of events. It is a well established fact that the knowledge of right never has influenced individuals or nations to the performance of right.

Some claim that, in the extreme eastern and southern portions of Asia, the nations were once possessed of a civilization far beyond the comprehension of modern races, but such reports are vague and have but little foundation.

In Greece all was different. The government was under the control of the people, patriotism was at its height, and every man was aglow with ambitious designs. Philosophy was discussed in the workshops and in the streets, and the masses had reached such a stage of culture that the finest works of art ever produced by any age were submitted to their criticism, and succeeding generations have respected their decision. But a moral pestilence prevailed. The very air was loaded with corruption. The civilization and culture of the state having no foundation, resting on a hollowness of decay, fell by their own weight, dragging with them the very people who had caused their rise, and thus the nation's cradle became its grave. Nor should this decay create surprise for, by this people the first law of development, namely the necessary and harmonious connection of all the parts, was unheeded. No great power can exist unless all its parts are in political accord. No great power can long exist whose attention is wholly given to foreign conquest. In the history of a rising nation, we find the people hardy and fearless, knowing little of the luxuries and refinements of life, fighting only for existence. Their leaders are especially fitted for the time and place. But when it is no longer necessary to fight for existence, a passion for conquest and glory seizes upon them. The patriot is transformed into the cringing mercenary, bereft of a sense of honor, and the citizen is no longer a citizen but a soldier whose place at home is filled by the enslaved tribes once their foes. Thus a new race gradually takes the place of the old one, a race composed of profligate voluptuaries, kept in power only by the gold of some victorious general. Turning in another direction we find other causes which greatly lessen a nation's prosperity. Of these, perhaps the most important is the loss of interest in intellectual pursuits. Wherever the pursuit of learning is not a true pleasure the prosperity of the nation must cease. Any ancient power will furnish an example. Examine its records and we shall always find that the time of the nation's greatest power and prosperity was also the time of its greatest advancement in learning and the time of its greatest scholars; and that with the decline of learning came the decline of the nations power.

Thus it is with every nation, in every country, and in every age; no effect is without its causes, every part has a clear connection with every other part. However disconnected events may seem to be, although their principles seem buried and a resurrection impossible, there is a chain of causes and effects, a systematic evolution running like a magnetic current through the history of all ages, now on the surface, now thwarted and turned aside, now raising itself on high, now plunging deep into obscurity and appearing again centuries later, in reformations and revolutions, yet ever continuing toward the goal which is hidden by the mists of the future. Again and again appear scenes of suicide, national suicide, a people poisoned by their own moral corruption, effeminacy and internal dissensions, and happy shall be that nation whose rulers shall be able to foresee the end from the beginning and in accordance with their knowledge shall act wisely for the country's good.

Miss Belle E. Eastun had selected as her subject, "Every Institution is the Lengthened Shadow of Some Mind." Miss Eastun said:

In this enlightened world, we as an intelligent people measure men's lives by the length of the shadows they cast.

As a shadow is formed by light falling upon an object so the mind throws shadows by rays of thought coming from God, the eternal source of all light, and pouring in upon its faculties, developing characters which walk the earth, distributing themselves as benedictions upon mankind.

Every reform, every grand movement, every revolution in the moral, intellectual world followed to its source reveals some one mind on which the thought first shone.

This thought may have been but an instantaneous flash, briefer perhaps but more powerful than the electric spark employed in connecting hydrogen and oxygen with a drop of water, but that mind seized it, revealed it to the world and new truth moved on, never still, but following the eternal law of progress and development.

"The peak which first catches the sunlight is crowned monarch of the hills, and the rest however lofty, are but his body guards."

So that mind which first catches the thought of any great institution will ever tower above lesser minds, will ever cast shadows of greater extent.

The true test of immortality is to do something more lasting, never completely done before, something more simple or more rare, more wonderful or more courageous than anything which has ever preceded.

The tree that was in the forest and in the lapse of ages is turned into coal and our fires now burn the brighter because that tree grew and [illegible].

Thus it is with mankind, by his ingenuity institutions have been erected, inventions and discoveries made, theories tested, and from the hidden resources of science, light brought to bear upon many an unsolved problem of the age he becomes the benefactor of civilization. Every convenience utilized by the people of to-day is the result of some one's thought or labor.

Great men are inspirations to common men, are human mountains standing on the plain of society, illustrating the power of human capacity, and saying to all below "come up higher." If it be a misfortune for a great man to live and move in the shadow of a still greater man, it is directly the reverse with regard to a weak one. The shadow of the genius in which he walks mantles his stupidity and by the dim glory it casts over him magnifies his propensities. Martin Luther animated by a broad and mighty vision was the vitalizing power which definitely severed the mediæval from the modern world. Nerved by the Omnipotent, he stood up amid smoke and flash of century-working batteries and thundered "Truth."

Luther's shadow was cast and we behold it to day in advancing civilization and religious enlightenment.

The name of England and Englishmen would doubtless have entirely disappeared from the pages of history had it not been for the untiring exertions, military and valor, of Alfred the Great. Alfred was England and England is Alfred.

A few miles west of England, washed by the Irish sea and the Atlantic, lies Ireland, "the lively land of sorrow."

Ireland's freedom, the birthright of her people, has been destroyed by alien hands. Can a free nation be rightfully subjugated and held in thraldom by a foreign power? Let the American spirit answer.

Restore home rule, give the sons of Erin a place among the nations of the world. If Ireland ever succeeds in securing self-government it will be but the establishment of the principles of which Wm. E. Gladstone made the first assertions.

We hear of great deeds done by man, but all greatness is not due to him. Woman has proven herself as able and as capable as man.

The influence at the fireside is very fruitful. Here is taught moral grandeur, truth, love and beauty, and the thought of the mother throws its shadow over the home.

Who does not admire the noble character of Lady Burdett Coutts? She was the first to erect an institution for homeless women.

Under a government like ours where the people are free from any feudal or religious systems, which hampered them in the old world, to what length may our shadows not extend?

To what point may our shadows not attain? Here, if anywhere, mankind can work his mission of beneficence. Here is possible the highest triumphs of man. Here exists the opportunity of soaring to such heights that never fading shadows shall, engraven and cast down the future ages to the latest shade of time.

Mr. Horace S. Cooper was the next speaker and his production was in the poetic form. It was particularly well received, and is as follows:

I have selected for my theme,
The seven greatest men, I deem,
Who on this world in peace and war,
Have wrought great changes near or far.
Whether for good or evil they
Existed, you yourselves may say.
The Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, three
Great nations of antiquity,
Supply the first among the men
To whom I now will turn my pen.
* * * * *
Of Alexander now I speak,
The most renowned of any Greek.
No man as young became so great,
Or changed so much the great world's fate.
His wonderful success was due
To noble character and true,
Faithful to friend, and kind to foe,
Impulsive he, clear headed though,
With dauntless courage he'd attack
Without a thought of turning back,
An army of ten times his size;
And soon their country was his prize.
The master of the world became,
All nations bowed before his name.
Such honor ill affected him,
His noble character grew dim,
Cruel and passionate he grew;
Effeminacy claimed him too.
He died from the effects of drink,
Sad end for such a man we think.
Much good he did for all the world,
Where'er his banners were unfurled,
The Grecian language he spread wide,
And smoothed the way for Gospel tide.
* * * * *
Napoleon, greatest by far,
Of Europe's generals in war,
Comes next. Although not great by birth,
Able he was to rule the earth.
Ambition was his leading trait;
His genius, too, was very great.
That he saved France, there is no doubt,
From dangers both inside and out.
He ruled them with a careful hand,
And drew up laws for all the land.
On foes, united to unseat
Him from his throne, he brought defeat.
When'er a struggle he'd begin,
He always thought that he should win.
Too much success his ruin wrought,
And pride, and rashness, were what brought
Napoleon to his downfall;
And death at last in captive thrall.
His whole career may show to you
What boundless ambition will do.
Last, but not least of these great men,
Who now have come within our ken,
Is Lincoln, the best president
Who to the White House has been sent.
His history is known full well,
And of his character I'll tell.
He was indeed a self-made man.
With little schooling he began
His great career, but always he
Was honest as a man could be.
Loyal to friends, to duty true,
Supporters he around him drew.
As president, he sought to do
What he thought God desired him to.
Duty, and not convenience, he
Regarded as his policy.
'Twas not for policy he gave
Emancipation to the slave:
Because he thought God's will to be
That all men should alike be free.
No man before won such a place,
Within the hist'ry of the race.
As you review these great men o'er,
You notice, if you've not before,
Their characters are much the same,
And differ most in place and name.
These men are most of them sincere.
That they had energy is clear,
And perseverance yet again
Does characterize all great men.
Industrious they all should be,
"God gives all things to industry."
And principle must underlie
Your character if you rise high.
These men are simply samples great
Of men who in whatever state
Have wrought their power upon the land,
And left the work of mighty hand.
Such men have great influence yet
Upon the region where they're set.
A noble character and mind,
Will have influence on mankind.

"Human Verbs" was the rather peculiar subject of Miss Ella Bostick's production. It was well treated and well delivered. Miss Bostick said:

Verb comes from the Latin "verbum," meaning word, defined by Webster as a part of speech expressing action, being, or the suffering of action.

The human race in all its manifold forms may well be likened to verbs. To people with no less propriety than to verbs may be applied the expressions active and passive, regular or irregular, transitive or intransitive.

Those who are active stand highest in the social scale, those suffering action come next, while those who simply exist occupy the lowest position.

We are taught that the verb is the principal part of discourse, the symbol of the one great thing in life, the cause always greater than the effect, the creator always greater than the thing created.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

Man cannot grasp the sublimity of this thought. Chaos transformed, made into something which will forever seem good; sublime indeed to create light with all its warmth and brightness, darkness to enfold the earth like a blanket, and finally the crowning act, man in his own image.

The most important human verbs are those who are active. Man was made to act and for this purpose God has endowed him with reason, given him powers and talents all of which are susceptible of the highest cultivation.

Active verbs are not always transitive. How often do we see people going through this life but without any aim in view and what do they accomplish. Simply the waste of a vast amount of energy. One may easily mistake deponent verbs and consider them passive while they are passive only in form but active in meaning. Lives which are quiet and unassuming are not always inactive, but may have an influence far greater than one who would make more pretensions. Well developed, and physical minds are those which keep in motion the powerful under-currents of human life. The mind, the seat of all knowledge, like other things may be impaired. Some minds are more defective than others. In like manner some verbs may be wanting in one or two sense, while others lack several. Inceptive verbs are constantly beginning something, but never ending it. Every pupil who has studied a foreign language knows how glad he feels when the lesson contains but regular verbs. These are easily understood and give but little trouble to the learner, but think of the midnight oil burned in attempts to master irregular verbs. Auxiliary verbs, though irregular, are a constant help. No conversation, however short, can be sustained without them. The study of irregular verbs is good discipline; in like manner the study of irregular people may afford as much profit if we use wisely the knowledge gained thereby.

Irregular lives may do for study, but regular, harmonious lives may be chosen for example.

Reflexive verbs correspond to our selfish people who place self first and last, serve only themselves and forget they have any relation to the rest of mankind.

Let us turn to the consideration of redundant verbs with different forms for the same tense, while these exist.

Thus to-day there are serpents in the world, those who [illegible] grassy sod and sting the feet that passes them? There are those who in the path of social life do pass their spotted selves in fortune's sunshine, sending the soul, aye, all his healthful frame is change to secret, festering sore disease, so deadly is the wound.

Lastly, we come to intensive verbs, the strongest verbs we have—people for whom the word "crank" has been coined. Napoleon was intense, enthusiastic, but look at the dark and gloomy picture his life presents.

Having considered the classes of verbs into which mankind may fall, we should ask ourselves to which class shall we belong? Experience teaches us, wisdom shows us that our only hope of success lies in joining that kind designated as regular transitive verbs.

Mr. Harry McAllister's oration was entitled "The Southern Question." Mr. McAllister is an unusually good speaker, and as his production showed considerable thought and preparation it was well received. Mr. McAllister spoke substantially as follows:

When the republican party was brought by the recent presidential and congressional elections into power, it became responsible for the just settlement of a number of important questions, among them that which we are wont to call, rather vaguely, the southern question, or southern problem. This southern question has become a factor in our country's politics by the steady and determined violation of law and justice by the ruling classes of the south. This violation of law consists in the systematic and shameful suppression of the votes of the colored people who constitute about forty per cent of the whole number of American citizens in the old slave states. That the colored man in at least ten of these states is practically disfranchised, is no longer a mere assertion, a highly colored party declaration. It is not only not contradicted by southern statesmen but they openly defend it.

Senators Colquitt of Georgia, and Morgan of Alabama, in their respective contributions to the Forum admit that no considerable part of the colored vote is counted, and that it is the intention of the white people of the south to prevent what they are pleased to call "negro domination" by completely eliminating the colored man from politics.

But whilst proposing with such impudence and utter disregard for the law to deprive the negro of the rights of citizenship, a right which the most obscure colored man is as much entitled to as the highest, wealthiest and most cultivated white man in the south, no suggestion has ever been made by these lawless and arrogant statesmen to exclude the negro from the count in making up the basis of representation. There are scores of congressional districts in the south, in which the colored voter out-numbers the white voter, two to one, but in consequence of the villainous practice of driving them from the polls or suppressing their votes, these negro majorities are represented in congress by men who not only misrepresent them but who owe their seats to the fact that these outraged negroes have been carefully counted in by census enumerators, in making up the basis of representation. If the disfranchised colored people of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana were excluded from the count, the congressional delegations from those states would be cut down more than one-half, the whole southern delegation would be reduced in numbers at least forty per cent.

Can anything be more iniquitous than allowing the south a representation in congress based upon a population, forty per cent of which is excluded from any voice either in the national or state elections? It's equivalent to giving the south forty per cent more political power than is enjoyed by the great, intelligent and busy north. The desire on the part of the north for the restoration of perfect concord between the sections, has led it to forget or overlook the perpetration of a terrible outrage upon the colored citizens of the states lately in rebellion. The article in "The Forum" to which I have alluded, entitled "Shall Negro Majorities Rule," concludes that they shall not, because public opinion in the south is against it. But the public opinion of which he speaks is the public opinion of the white man only. The public opinion of the colored voter is given no weight whatever. "Now in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, the bulk of the opinion, if it may be so expressed, of the whole population, is decidedly in favor of the rule of the majority of the people without regard to the color of their skin.

"The truth is, the white people of the south have never been able to realize that the colored man has and ought to have the same political rights which they themselves enjoy. They have never been able to free themselves from the idea that the negro should be now, as formerly, entirely under their control.

"The settlement of the negro question belongs to us" they say. "We understand the negro and know what is best for him." "We will not," says Senator Morgan, "deprive him of a single right or privilege, which would, if enjoyed, conduce to his happiness or well-being." This is taking charge of the negro very nearly as fully as the slave owner formerly did. We know that there is no right which the colored man in the south so much prizes or which he considers so essential to his safety as the right to vote. Yet this dearest of all rights is, to be withheld because the white man of Senator Morgan's stamp does not believe that the negro's happiness would be promoted thereby.

So long as the negro stays within the bounds of subservient obedience, he will be allowed to exist but never to vote. As soon as he attempts to assert his political rights he has overstepped the limits of southern forbearance. [illegible] he is driven to the swamps and pine woods for being so insolent as to think they ought to be allowed to settle the negro question in their own way. When, on account of continued persecution, he decides to leave the home which is so dear to all colored people, and migrate to a remote land where he can assert his political rights in peace, he and his friends are surrounded by a cordon of his white neighbors, rifle armed, to prevent him from destroying his own happiness by so indiscreet a step, and unsettling the labor question in the south. This was done a short time ago in North Carolina. It is certain that if the south be allowed to settle the question in its own way, the condition of the negro will soon be no better than in the old slavery days.

Now what is the remedy for this great wrong? It lies entirely with the north to say whether it shall continue or cease. The northern voter has been criminally regardless of the sacred rights of the colored man in the south as well as of his own rights in the government, for under the present system the white citizen of South Carolina is given two and one-half times more voice in national legislation than the white citizen of New Jersey or Colorado. The latter consideration if not the higher one, should arouse every northern voter to immediate action. The republican party has again and again declared against the policy of unlawful disfranchisement as practiced in the south. Its last utterance in the presidential platform of '88 was clear and forcible:

"We affirm our unswerving devotion to the sacred rights and liberties of the citizens in all the states and territories in the union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted." These are noble words. Now let them be enforced by nobler action.

Let the citizens of every congressional district in the south, or in the north either, in which any material number of American citizens have been deprived of the right to voice their sentiments at the polls, be unrepresented in the halls of congress until they have purged themselves of their crime against justice and against law. The republican party has now for the first time in a number of years, the absolute control of both the legislative and executive branches of our government. If it prove faithful to the sacred trust imposed upon it by the people, by the faithful execution of its promises, and particularly its promises of justice to the black man, it will unquestionably deserve and enjoy a long continuance of power. If it prove unfaithful to the trust by allowing the present condition of affairs in the south to drift along unchecked, it will and ought to follow the party over which it has just triumphed, to merited contempt and obscurity.

Miss Margaret Russell was the valedictorian of the class. She chose as her subject, "A Land of Promise." In closing she spoke a few well timed words of parting to her classmates, the board of education, the pupils of the high school and the teachers. The following is Miss Russell's address.

Long centuries ago, a vessel set sail on a nameless sea. The voyage lasted only forty days and nights, then the ship rested on Ararat's peak, and its eight passengers stepped out on dry land. But the influence of that voyage went with them. They were no longer content to remain in one place. Whether the voyage itself put the spirit of wandering into their minds, or whether at that time men lost sight of the Garden of Eden and began the search which is not ended, is unknown. But it is certain that soon after the flood Shem began to investigate Asia, Ham took a long journey through Africa and Japhet traveled about the lakes and mountains of Europe. Just what reckless adventurer first conceived the idea of "going west" and making his fortune on the broad prairies of America is undetermined. But ever since that first trip, men have been eager to search out new lands. And now when all the inhabitable portions of the earth have been discovered, man is continually striving to convert old countries into new ones. Nations vie with each other in this work. Japan has already celebrated her era day, and China, ere many years, will follow her example.

Yet not in Asia, Africa or America is the newest of old lands to be found. In the south of Europe lies a country which for the last sixty or seventy years has been regarded of importance, only, as a source of constant annoyance to European statesmen.

Of what does Greece now give promise? Will she once more rise to power and eminence among the nations of the earth?

This is a question of deep interest and one well worthy of consideration. At the close of the war of 1821, Greece was free, free for the first time in two thousand years. But what could that freedom avail? Her people, whose rulers once swayed the world, were compelled to seek a king elsewhere than from among themselves. That long period of cruel domination had wrought its work. Ignorance and superstition were rampant. Few true Greeks remained. Many had expatriated themselves in despair of their nation's future. More than one third had perished in the last war. A heavy debt weighed down the government. To overcome such difficulties and to place the nation on a firm basis would have been a difficult task even for a people united, industrious and inspired with incomparable perseverance. And in these characteristics the Greeks were lacking. Even their ancestors, although an intellectual people, brave and warlike, were inclined to indolence and given to standing in the market-place, discussing the latest poem, political events or some stray bit of gossip. In this respect the character of the Greek has not changed. Most Grecian youths prefer to attend the university at Athens and to become poor lawyers or doctors rather than to stay on the farm or in the shop. Is it possible that a nation be built upon such a foundation, is not that nation's doom already fixed which has in Nauplia alone one lawyer to every one hundred inhabitants? A still greater hindrance to the prosperity of Greece than the indolence of her people is their lack of union. Like northern Scotland the country is divided by rugged mountains into small principalities and the people of these neighborhoods are almost as much separated by prejudice as are the Scottish clans. Must Greece then sink beneath her difficulties? Must the attempt to rebuild a nation on such splendid ruins be defeated?

True, a foreign king does reign over the land of Leonidas. At the close of the war for independence no Greek could be found fit to sit upon her throne. But to-day the prime minister is a Greek and never before have national affairs been so well administered. A Dane holds the scepter, a Greek sways it. The king of Greece is a foreigner, the ruler of Greece is a Greek.

The masses of the people are ignorant, it is true, but the tread of the Turkish legions had not ceased before school houses began to rise all over the country. Every day facilities for obtaining an education are increasing. Among the first laws enacted by independent Greece was a compulsory school law, but it has never been necessary to enforce it. If undue prominence is given to higher education, is that condition made only of Greece? Have no other nations committed the same error?

The nineteenth century is a busy century, full of work and working people. To-day the world calls for not only education, but also industry and self-reliance. Indolence is the first and greatest barrier to success. Before the Grecian nation can hope to accomplish much, it must overcome the inertia. Will it do this? If ever men had an incentive to work, the Greeks have. Their homes, their loved ones are in danger and they realize it. This thought has already roused them to action; has made them more energetic. Canals and railroads have been built, highways repaired and brigandage put down. Marshes before unavailable for any useful purpose have been drained and made fit for tillage, and the navy of Greece even now, occupies no mean place among the navies of the world. The future can be reached only through the endeavor of to-day. Do not these efforts look as though the Greeks would make the most of their future?

Are the Greeks divided? On local questions they certainly are, but there is one great question concerning which the nation is united, one topic which rouses Spartan, Athenian and Thessalian alike, one theme which absorbs their every interest and which causes them to forget minor differences. At the time of the Persian invasion, although Athens, Sparta, and Thebes had been struggling for the supremacy, upon the approach of their common foe, they forgot their petty animosities and united to save their fatherland from the hand of the invader. In these later days, railways and telegraph have done much to bring together the ends of the earth, to make men of closer brotherhood, but a tie stronger than bars of steel, more powerful than electricity, aye, stronger than their old hatred for the Persian unites the Greeks of to-day. This tie is hatred of Turks and Turkish rule. Suffering and oppression make men of one kin. The Turks took from the Greeks their homes, and sent their wives and children into a slavery worse than death. When the Greeks think on these things they forget that they are natives of Thessaly, the Peloponesus, or Attica, forget their enmity and prejudice, forget all, save that the Turk is their bitterest foe. Impelled by the hope of revenge upon the Turks and by the glory of ancient Greece, we shall soon see them, gradually, winning back their old territory, until, at length, they occupy Constantinople and rule once more in the palaces of Byzantium. The time may be longer, but the result will be as disastrous to the Turks, as was the siege of Ilium to the Trojans. By her deeds of rapacity and violence, Turkey has offended one mightier than Juno, Troy's dire avenger, and shall not escape unpunished. Nor is the success of Greece or Turkey, a question which concerns these states alone. It affects every nation of the globe. The success of Turkey means another hindrance to the progress of civilization, another triumph of might over right.

In the history of Turkey we find nothing but ignorance, superstition and despotism. In the history of Greece we find a code of laws which is the basis of modern jurisprudence, a language sufficient in its root meanings for the needs of the civilization of to-day and a religion which culminates in Socrates, that Christian before Christ came. Is it not natural to suppose that the success of Turkey means a retrogradation in civilization, while the success of Greece implies an advance in science, in art, in literature, in all that goes to make up the meaning of the word "civilization."

The world will once more look to Greece for her orators, her painters, her sculptors and her statesmen. No longer will Greece ask from Russia, England or France the "right of interference," but her statesmen will settle mooted questions between these nations. Constantinople, "the seat of empires," under Grecian rule, will become the center of education and learning. To what height may not that nation attain whose newspapers, even to-day scorn to use slang expressions and are doing their utmost to restore the classic Greek? Where could such a people find a rival unless it were in America? We have no soothsayers or oracles to-day to reveal to us the future, but every fact indicates that within one hundred years Greece will rival America, that these two will take the lead among the nations, the one queen of the east, the other ruler of the west.

At the close of the valedictory address Prof. S. A. Jones presented the different diplomas. He stated that this was the first class to take the full four years' course, and he presented the diplomas as testimonials of work faithfully performed. In closing he adjured them that in the future whatever they did to do it well, and to strive to utilize and develop all their inherited abilities. The ceremonies closed with the benediction.

District Court.

District court reconvened Monday afternoon and was in session but a short time, Judge Decker presiding.

In the case of McDaniel vs. Tutt a motion for a new trial was denied, and notice of appeal to the supreme court was given.

The case of Nevins vs. The City of Colorado Springs, a suit growing out of the reservoirs built a year or two ago, was set for trial at 9 o'clock this morning. The discussion in regard to this case occasioned a little "spat" between the attorneys that afforded considerable amusement to the spectators. One of the attorneys insisted on his "legal rights," which provoked Judge Decker to intimate that rights were respected in his court whether they were "legal" or not.

The case of Troth vs. Artz in settlement of their hotel business, was continued to the next term.

About 200 persons went with the Jackson excursion to Manitou Park on Sunday. Outside of the heavy rain that fell, a most enjoyable time was had. Several parties had a narrow escape from lightning. A tree under which they had been standing only a few minutes before was struck and shattered.

The union Sunday school meeting in the Presbyterian church, addressed by President Reynolds on Sunday, was very successful, about 500 children being present.

Mr. Wm. E. McCrea, of the Colorado City News, and Miss [illegible], of that place, were married on Sunday.

THE RACES.

Fine Sport at Perry Johnson's Driving Track Monday.

The races for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers drew a large crowd at Perry Johnson's track Monday afternoon. A large percentage of the audience were ladies. Colonel Bacon, Dr. Reynolds and G. S. Barnes acted as judges and B. F. Crowell and A. G. Earle as timers.

The first event was a trotting race of the three minute class, three heats. Four horses were entered. Collins' black mare "Topsy," White's chestnut horse, Fursman & Walker's stallion "Granger," and Bradford's white horse. Topsy won two heats in 3.01½ and 3.05. A basket of flowers was presented to Mr. Collins with the compliments of S. D. Bradford.

The race between gentlemen's roadsters was for three out of five half mile heats. Horses were entered by J. W. Miller, C. L. Tuft, Dr. Wall, C. L. Darcy and Chris Boe. Miller's horse "Tom" won the race in three straight heats. Time, 84, 85 and 87.

Two horses were entered in the half mile running class. They were owned by Chas Walker and Mr Darcing. The race was won by Walker's "Pete" in one minute.

The most exciting part of the affair was the accident which occurred in the race of the 2.38 class. Three horses were entered. James Casaday entered "Mattie J.," W. E. Barbour entered "Henry V," and John Hundley entered "Bismarck." The race was to be three out of five half mile heats. The first heat was won by Hundley's "Bismarck" in 1.25, Casaday's mare coming second. When the second heat opened it was announced that it would be a mile heat between the two first horses, the time being taken at the end of the first half. Perry Johnson drove Bismarck, W. E. Barbour drove his own horse and James Casaday surprised the spectators by driving on to the track behind his mare. Mr Casaday has lost an arm and a leg and has a wooden substitute for the latter. He knotted the reins and slipped them over his head and guided the horse with his remaining hand. The three horses had a fine start and shot around the course at terrific speed. When they passed under the wire, Casaday and Johnson's horses were neck and neck with Barbour a close follower. Around the track they flew and bunched the whole distance. Pete and Mattie were side by side while Henry V was pushing them closely. While rounding the three-quarter pole, just before entering the stretch, Casaday, who had the pole made a short turn and one wheel left the track. Johnson's horse, it appears, got scared and crowded over and the two sulkys collided, knocking Mr. Casaday from his seat, and overturning the sulky. The crowd, which had become intensely excited by the closeness of the race, were panic stricken when they saw the accident. Johnson and Barbour drove off the track on to the prairie as soon as they saw the accident and stopped their horses. Mattie became scared and tore down the track into the crowd. She turned off into the center just after passing the judges stand and rushed through the crowds of people and vehicles, some of which had a most miraculous escapes. She was finally stopped at the north fence. The sulky was completely wrecked. Mr Casaday had a narrow escape. Barbour's horse was immediately behind him and was turned aside none too soon. Fortunately, the lines slipped over Mr Casaday's head immediately after he left the sulky. When asked if he was hurt, Mr Casaday jokingly replied that he "had fallen on his wooden side" and was uninjured. He started for his horse immediately after getting off the ground. This was a most fortunate ending. Such an escape could possibly never occur again. The fact of the lines being looped around Mr Casaday's head makes it truly wonderful.

It took considerable time for the excitement to quiet down, and the judges declared the race a draw.

The last event was a race between George Cook's trotter "Carl" and the pacer "George Poole," owned in Denver. Both horses are in Mr. Johnson's charge. The race was two out of three, mile heats. "Poole" won the first heat in 2.39 and "Carl" won the last two heats and the race in 2.37 and 2.4...

The gentlemen who arranged these races deserve great credit for the way in which they gave to the citizens a day of rare sport and also added considerably to the Johnstown contributions. The gentlemen who own the horses were also deserving of credit. The most unfortunate part of the affair was the loss to Mr Casaday of his sulky. Besides this there may be some injury to the horse which was not discovered yesterday. A very nice sum will be realized for the Johnstown people.

The fire department was called out Monday afternoon by a blaze in a small building on Maple street belonging to Rev G. S. Loomis. The services of the department were not required when they arrived however. The loss was nominal.

County S. S. Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the El Paso county Sunday school association began its sessions in the Christian church, this city, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Dr. W. W. Arnold presiding. Prof. Seymour conducted the singing and presided at the organ.

After devotional exercises, C. C. Hagerty delivered the address of welcome, followed by reports of the secretary. The statistical report shows that only fourteen schools, out of perhaps twenty-four in the county, reported. Seven of these were from this city, leaving five not heard from.

The footings on those reporting show a total membership of 1948, with an average attendance of 1349. The sum of $347.57 was contributed by these fourteen schools to benevolent objects outside of themselves. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of $6.5..

There was appointed a committee on credentials, consisting of Dr. Horn, C. C. Hagerty and Mrs. T. P. Barber, who reported the following:

Congregational Sunday school, this city—Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. L. B. Farrar, Miss Nellie Kerr, Miss Fannie Rouse, Miss Lulu McGovney.

Christian—Rev. G. W Terrill, T. A. Gunnell, John Robertson, F. M. Young, Mrs. A. Mathers, C. C. Hagerty, Miss Rumsey.

First M. E., Colorado Springs—T. P. Barber and wife, A. W. Thompson, Dr. G. P. Robinson and wife, Mrs A. Hemenway, Miss Bessie Russell, Miss M. Thomas, Miss M. Simmons, Miss Cora Porter, Dr. S. T. Busey, Miss Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Charles Blood and wife, E. B. Simmons.

Grace Episcopal, Colorado Springs—Mrs. Eva Wolff, Miss Jacobe Woodworth, Mrs. Dr. Tucker, George R. Buckman, Miss Lillie Ashby, Miss Bosworth, D. E. Seymour, M. F. Warren.

First Presbyterian, Colorado Springs—Miss B. D. Dunning, L. E. Gowdy, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. McKillen, Mrs. Copley, Miss Raaf, Miss Cameron, Miss Lush, Dr Hall, George De La Vergne, Miss P. Ayers, Mrs Roby.

United Presbyterian, this city—T. A. Hood, Mrs W. W. Bell.

M. E., South, this City—Rev. L. P. Smith, G. B. Bish, Miss Peery.

South End, Colorado Springs—Mrs. Barnes, Mrs Giddings, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. C. M. Hall.

After appointment of the following committees the first session ended with a song and the benediction.

On Reception and Entertainment of Delegates—T. A. Gunnell, Mrs. L. B. Farrar, Mrs S. Y. Case, Mrs. E. Wolff, Mrs T. P. Barber, Mrs. E. A. Colburn, Mrs. G. B. Bish, Mrs. R. Berrey.

On Resolutions—Rev. Geo. C. Woodruff, Rev G W. Terrill, Rev. F. W. Hart.

On Nominations—Dr. T. G. Horn, C. C. Hagerty, Rev. G. C Woodruff.

In the evening, after devotional exercises, Rev. L. E. Self, state secretary, gave a brief talk about the coming state convention and yielded to Rev. A. M. Darby, who delivered an address, accompanied with blackboard exercises.

International President Wm. Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., delivered a pleasant address on the necessity of giving normal training to teachers, and the exercises for the day closed with song and the benediction.

At Saturday's session of the county Sunday school convention the programme was carried out substantially as heretofore published in this paper.

President Arnold's address was full of pith and point, and all of the papers presented were well prepared and received.

The discussions called out various points of interest to Sunday school workers. The convention was fortunate in having present Mr. Wm. Reynolds, international president. His ripe experience and extensive observation enabled him to give valuable suggestions all the way through.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Frederick W. Slocum, of the Congregational church, president; D. F. Law, of the First M. E. church, secretary and treasurer.

The constitution was amended so as to provide for an executive committee composed of the president, secretary and five others, this committee to choose a vice president in every precinct in the county to look after Sunday school interests in their respective precincts. The additional five members of the executive committee for the coming year are George De La Vergne, T. A. Gunnell, T. G. Horn, A. H. Corman, Ed Wright.

The following resolutions were passed and the convention adjourned:

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the citizens of Colorado Springs for their hospitality and presence in our meetings.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the railroads that have given our delegates reduced rates to the convention and to the papers that have reported the proceedings of the convention.

Resolved, That we pledge our secretary our hearty support and co-operation during the coming year.

Resolved, That for the manifold blessings of God we return to our respective fields of labor determined to do more than ever before for the salvation of the children.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Bros. Reynolds and Self, and other visiting brethren for their counsel and co-operation.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the organist and choristers.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered the Christian brethren in whose house of worship the convention met.

Resolved, That we thank the Christian church for their kindness in tendering the use of their building, and Prof. Seymour for his services as organist and chorister.

GEO. C. WOODRUFF,
G. W. TERRILL,
Committee.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Little Business of Importance Transacted by the Council Last Night.

The city council convened last night with Mayor Stillman presiding and Alderman W. R. Barnes acting city clerk. All members were present.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with, as they had been used in court during the previous week and the city attorney had not returned them.

A communication was received from property owners in the vicinity asking that a fire plug be placed on Prospect street at the alley between Platte avenue and Boulder street. Referred to fire committee with power to act.

A petition was presented by property holders and others asking that a bridge be placed over the small branch of Shook's run on Prospect street between Kiowa and Pike's Peak avenue. Referred to the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. It is claimed the bridge will shorten the distance to the public buildings on the east side of the run and prevent crossing the railroad track.

Alderman Lawton of the special committee to secure the proper lighting of the city for the next year read a proposition from the electric light company. After discussing the matter it was decided to give the committee further time.

Alderman Stubbs presented a number of amendments to the ordinance creating the office of sewer inspector, now in the hands of the ordinance committee. Upon motion the city attorney was instructed to embody the amendments in the ordinance.

Alderman Bartel reported that the fire hose ordered had been received.

Alderman Gillingham of the cemetery committee reported that he had investigated the matter of the large revenues said to be received by the sexton of the cemetery. He thought there must be some mistake, as he had examined the books of the sexton and found that his revenues did not amount to more than $30 a month.

Alderman Lawton said that in bringing the matter before the council at the last meeting he had only stated what had been told him on what he believed reliable information.

Alderman Sprague stated that the committee on printing had examined the bids of the various printing companies, and found that the bid of the Republic for doing the printing for the year was, in the aggregate, the lowest.

Upon motion the report was accepted, and the contract awarded the Republic.

The alderman also referred to the matter of revising the city ordinances, and upon motion the committee was given further time in the matter.

The committee on water works was granted further time.

The city marshal stated that he had had a number of complaints regarding the Salvation army. The matter was not discussed at this time. Later in the evening it was referred to, but no action taken.

Alderman J. R. Barnes stated that the city had no right of way for its water main through certain lands belonging to Norman C. Jones, near the old settler. Upon motion the matter was left in the hands of the water committee with power to act.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

J. D. Feltz, money expended in water suit .. $8.60
S. L. and J. L. Curtis, money spent at Lake Moraine 1 00

Alderman Stubbs moved that the mayor issue a proclamation forbidding the exploding of fire crackers or other missiles containing powder, excepting on the 4th of July, when they can be exploded outside the fire limits.

Upon motion the ordinance presented by the Colorado Telephone company at the last meeting was referred to the ordinance committee.

Moved and seconded that the matter of sprinkling the streets be referred to the committee on streets, alleys and bridges.

The Johnstown Fund.

Mayor Stillman has received the following acknowledgement of the draft sent last week of money raised for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, June 11, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the governor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant, inclosing draft on Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, for $2,022 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, which the governor will be glad to indorse over to the treasurer of our relief fund.

The great pressure he is at present under, by reason of the necessity for immediate relief to our distressed people prevents his making personal acknowledgment of the handsome contribution.

Very truly yours,
JOHN LOCKHART, Executive Clerk.
MR. J. W. STILLMAN, Mayor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A fine tract of land, to be known as South Colorado City, has just been platted. It lies south of Calvert Heights, and comprises the north half of the 135 acres donated by Anthony Bott to the Glass company. Extending the entire length of the south boundary, is a fine boulevard, 80 feet wide, which winds along at the foot of the bluffs on a gentle grade, affording a pleasant drive, with good views of the mountains, the Garden of the Gods, and the Mesa to the north. It connects on the west with the graded streets of Bott's addition, and on the east with the county road. Nearly two miles of streets, including the South Boulevard, have been graded. The surveying and engineering work was done by E. A. Sawyer. The rapid erection of the Glass works, the hotel and cottages, which sprang up almost daily, gives a decidedly flourishing appearance to the new town, which no doubt is destined to become the center of the manufacturing interests of this part of the state.

District Court.

In the district court Tuesday cases for the trial of cases were fixed as follows: Nichols vs. Midland railroad, June 24th; Donovan vs. Colorado Springs, June 25th; Chandler vs. State Insurance Co., June 26th; Hyde vs. Redmon, June 28th; Nevins vs. Colorado Springs, July 2d. Judge Decker will come to the city on the first date to try the case. Defendant was given leave to file a cross complaint within three days, and the costs were ordered taxed to defendant.

City Attorney Peltz, in the afternoon, asked to be allowed to file an amended cross complaint in the Colorado Springs-Manitou water suit, but was overruled.

A large part of the afternoon was taken up with the trial of the case of the Broadmoor Dairy company vs Eugene Roberts. When about half through the plaintiff's attorney asked that the case be continued. This was agreed upon, the jury dismissed and the case continued until the next term. During the day Juryman Frank Waters was excused for the term.

Articles of incorporation of the Colorado Springs Improvement company were filed Saturday, with A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, W. H. Malone, John E. Golding, F. L. Martin and E. Z. Solomon as the incorporators. The capital stock is $5,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The object of the company is the acquiring, possessing, granting, bargaining and selling of real estate, constructing and maintaining reservoirs, street railway lines, motor cars, etc. This is the company which is to operate the "Knob Hill" property in the Salomon tract. The principal office will be in this city, with branch offices in Denver and Topeka, Kan.

The Sisters of St. Francis hospital have made in their hospital the final arrangements for the summer and patients can find in it the best of care and attendance, and all the accommodations which modern improvements can give. Private rooms perfectly ventilated and comfortably furnished can be secured at the rates of $12, $10 and $8 per week. In the wards patients will receive care, medical treatment, and doctors' attendance for $5 per week. During the last five months 86 paying patients and 5 poor patients have been accommodated. Any doctor is admitted to visit and send patients to the hospital.

Deputy Grand Master T. G. Horn, assisted by Grand Secretary J. M. Norman, and others, instituted Coronado Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., Saturday in the hall of Pike's Peak lodge. The new lodge will be located at Roswell, and the following officers have been chosen: Duncan R. Mac Rae, N. G.; Alexander Dallas, V. G.; W. W. Warner, secretary; Archie McBain, treasurer.

These, 2589 drew the music box at the Mic and cigar store Saturday. The holder has not yet presented it and if he fails to do so by July 1st, the second number, 5152, will take it. If that is not presented within ten days thereafter it will go to 4,882.

Agents of both F. A. Robbins and Sells Bros. circuses were billing the city Saturday, and the place is pretty well plastered. The first named comes on the 29th of this month and the latter on August 1st.

During the severe lightning Friday afternoon a tree in front of Cascade terrace was struck. The bark was peeled off the east side and splinters thrown in all directions.

The plat and statement of "Red Craigs," a re-sub-division of the city of Manitou, was filed in the county clerk's office Saturday by Wm. A. Bell.

Rev. A. R. Howbert and wife, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, arrived in the city Friday and will occupy Hon. Irving Howbert's residence during the summer.

Adjutant Gifford, the leader of the Salvation army movement in this state, presented the post in this city a stand of colors Monday, the ceremony being held in the barracks on Huerfano street.

At the election of officers of Company A, Monday, Captain Saxton and Second Lieutenant Michael were re-elected by a unanimous vote. Thirty-three votes were cast.

Mrs. E. A. Bound has a handsome picture of "Venus and the Apple" on exhibition at Miss Moore's art store. It was taken from the original statuary while the artist was in Europe.

Eighteen persons made the ascent of Pike's Peak over the toll road from Cascade Monday. This was the first large party that has gone up this year. Hundley & Carlile are prepared for a big season.

Mr. H. S. Haynes has received notice of the death of Mr. W. H. Fraser, his nephew, which occurred at Montpelier, Vt., a week ago. Mr. Fraser was a young man, and will be remembered as being connected with Mr. Haynes in the feed business in this city some four years ago. Death occurred from diphtheria, after an illness of only a few days.

Mrs. F. P. Wheeler and Mrs. Dan Wright, and son, left on Tuesday's Rock Island train for a two months' visit with relatives in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Who Killed Hastings?

Mr. J. C. Denney of Fountain was in the city Tuesday, on business matters connected with the district court. Mr. Denney states that the people of Fountain are still of the opinion that the slayers of Hastings, the Santa Fe operator, are confined in the El Paso county jail and are known as the Florissant robbers. He says that they will be indicted by the grand jury for the crime upon evidence furnished by the citizens of Fountain and the chief detective of the Santa Fe system. Evidence, according to Mr. Denney, is gradually developing which links the men with the crime, and more than twenty-five witnesses will be called to show that they came directly from El Moro to Fountain, and after committing the deed went to Canon City. It was their intention in coming to Fountain to rob the Santa Fe express. Thompson, the robber who was killed, came to Fountain the day previous and laid out the programme, selecting the route of escape. The party arrived and hitched their horses under the bridge near the depot. They were prevented from robbing the train by the fact that so many persons were about the depot until after train time. When at last the way was clear and Hastings alone, the train had gone, and it was decided to hold him up. The shooting was an afterthought, and why it was done is to Mr. Denney a mystery. He accounts for the fact that there were no tracks leading from the depot by the theory that the two men who committed the robbery walked the rails to the bridge, by holding a rifle between them. Mr. Denney feels confident that they can be convicted.

Trades Carnival.

The long-talked of Trades Carnival was given at the First M. E. church Tuesday, and was a great success. A large stage had been erected, and upon it was executed a number of fine drills by the young ladies and little girls of the Sunday school. The first drill was by a company of about twenty young ladies, dressed in fancy costumes, furnished by the various tradesmen of the city, advertising their business. The young ladies carried long tubes of tin, with which they executed the manual of arms. The second drill was by a company of young misses dressed in pink and white, and carrying tambourines, with which they kept time while singing. The third and last drill was by little girls who carried dolls. They sang a lullaby song bidding the audience good night. During the evening a fine musical programme was carried out, including a vocal solo by Miss Irene Barnes, a duet by Mrs R. R. Taylor and Mrs Cinq Mars, and instrumental music by Professors Bach and Seymour. A very good sized audience witnessed the performance.

I. T. U. Visitors.

President E. T. Plank, Second Vice President Columbus Hall and Secretary Treasurer Wm S. McClevey, of the International Typographical union arrived in the city Tuesday. They are the officials appointed by the International to sign the papers deeding the eighty acres of land east of the city to that body for the printers' home. The papers were not ready for the parties to sign yesterday, and when prepared will be sent to them. Mr. Hall left on the Santa Fe in the afternoon for his home in Washington, while the other two gentlemen returned to Denver.

While in the city they were guests of the officers of the board of trade, and visited the site of the proposed home. All were greatly pleased, as this was the first time they had had an opportunity to look at it.

A Fatal Ride.

Tuesday, Miss Myra Judson, a young lady employed in Wilbur & Wolff's dry goods store, this city, but who resides in Colorado City, went out buggy riding with Mr. Frank Watts, of that city. About 9 o'clock, while driving along the road to Manitou near Camp creek the horse became frightened at some bicycles and ran away. Both Mr. Watts and Miss Judson were thrown out and the latter almost instantly killed. She was picked up and carried into a house near by and Dr. Briscoe of Colorado City summoned. He hurried to the scene but the unfortunate young lady was past medical aid. Her injuries were in the head. Mr. Watts was not severely injured. Miss Judson was a sister of Mrs. John Stevens, of Colorado City, and was a very estimable young lady. She has been in the employ of Wilbur & Wolf as book-keeper since the opening of the firm.

A fatal accident occurred to a section hand on the Rio Grande railroad near Manitou Tuesday. About 6 o'clock three of the men who had been employed on the track at that place mounted a hand car and started to this city. When rounding a curve not far from the limekiln the car was struck by a freight engine going in an opposite direction. Two of the men jumped and were uninjured, but Pat Morgan, an old man, was caught and thrown against a switch. He received what proved to be fatal internal injuries. He was brought to this city and taken to the hospital. Not much was known of Morgan by his companion, but he is supposed to be an old soldier.

Manager Beach states that the second wire of the Colorado telephone company between this city and Denver is completed and now ready for use by the people of Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Movement to Advertise Colorado Springs.

Editor of Colorado Springs GAZETTE.

About two months ago three friends were seated in a drawing room of this city discussing the future of Colorado Springs. Said one: "The present rate of our city-growth is certainly very rapid, and yet it is, by no means, what it ought to be. The fact is that hardly any of us who live here sufficiently appreciate the very extraordinary character of our climate. It is extraordinary, firstly, because, despite our great elevation, our winters are so beautiful, mild and equable. Secondly, and in this respect, Colorado Springs is superior to any other health resort in the world, it is just as attractive a summer resort as a winter resort. An invalid finds the whole year agreeable and favorable. He escapes the disagreeable necessity of changing his residence during the year. In other words, he can in truth make this his home.

Now if we could sufficiently make known the truth about Colorado Springs, its health giving climate, its general character, its ideal surroundings, we might, in and about our city, within five years, obtain a population very much larger than is dreamed of by the most enthusiastic of us.

"Yes," said number two, "you are right. If we accept the statement of the eminent Brooklyn physician, Dr. Kretzschmar, that more persons die of lung trouble than of all other forms of disease put together, I we estimate the thousands of patients who, through lack of information about Colorado Springs, are annually sent to Europe, to the Adirondacks, Florida, and the Pacific coast; if we consider the growing number of wealthy people who appreciate a climate in which they and their children can live in assured health, there is no reason why, if we sufficiently let our light shine, we cannot at least treble our present population within five years."

"Well," said number three, "if what you two say is true, all that we need for large, substantial growth is to make our city known. *We need to advertise.* It will be a work not only for selfish ends but at the same time also a work of philanthropy. Many valuable lives are sacrificed because patients who might live to old age here go to unfavorable climates and die. The ranks of consumptives are increased every year more and more by the over earnest over energetic men of this earth whose enthusiasm and energy in work lead them to over task body and brain. Lazy men are not likely to be consumptive. It will be philanthropy and business combined to advertise the resources of Colorado Springs. There is no danger of over crowding. The whole of El Paso county is one ideal health resort. *Let us advertise* and let us begin the work at once. I am willing to be one of twenty-five to give two hundred dollars each for a special advertising fund. Let us draw up a subscription paper here and let us three sign our names.

So said, so done. The following paper was drafted:

We, the undersigned, believing that the city has reached a state in its development when the expenditure of five thousand dollars in judicious advertising will result in a great increase of our prosperity, herewith agree to be one of twenty-five to subscribe two hundred dollars each for that purpose.

Since that date (I must be excused for for now speaking in the first person) I have presented that subscription paper to all of our citizens whose condition, interest and public spirit would probably induce them to subscribe. I have made my appeal on the most selfish basis, and practically said to each: "If you can see that it will be to your interest to expend two hundred dollars to advertise Colorado Springs in order that twenty-four others may expend forty eight hundred dollars for the same purpose, subscribe; if not, do not subscribe. Look upon it purely as an investment. The money will be spent in advertising the city, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the subscribers. No subscription for less than two hundred dollars will be received."

My list, to day, stands as follows:

J. J. HAGERMAN	$200
J. A. HAYES, JR	200
LOUIS R. EHRICH	200
C. B. WHEELER	200
WM. S. JACKSON	200
A. L. LAWTON	200
A. A. McGOVNEY	200
E. J. EATON	200
F. G. ROWE	200
L. A. GIDDINGS	200
D. B. FAIRLEY	200
F. L. MARTIN	200
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	200
THURLOW & HUTTON	200
GEORGE W. THORNE	200
B. W. STEELE	200
Total	$3200

This list will, upon reflection, be found remarkable not so much for the names it contains, as for the names it does not contain. Only *two* of our storekeepers have signed it, only *two* of our real estate agents have signed it. The names of some of our largest property owners are missing.

It is possible that more mature consideration will induce some to join this subscription who have hitherto refused to do so, and possibly also some may volunteer as subscribers who have not been asked to join. Generosity and liberality often crop out where least expected. At all events, if any new subscribers enroll themselves, their names will be printed in the GAZETTE of next Sunday, and very soon thereafter a meeting of all the subscribers will be called to determine the manner and extent of our advertisements. It is perhaps worthy of mention that the amount of subscription will be called for only as needed, and that the whole amount would certainly not be made payable before the close of the year.

LOUIS R. EHRICH.

THE RACES.

Fine Sport at Perry Johnson's Driving Track Monday.

The races for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers drew a large crowd at Perry Johnson's track Monday afternoon. A large percentage of the audience were ladies. Colonel Bacon, Dr. Reynolds and G. S. Barnes acted as judges and B. F. Crowe and A. G. Earle as timers.

The first event was a trotting race of the three minute class, three heats. Four horses were entered. Collins' black mare "Topsy," White's chestnut horse, Fursman & Walker's stallion "Granger," and Bradford's white horse. Topsy won two heats in 3.04 and 3.05. A basket of flowers was presented to Mr. Collins with the compliments of S. D. Bradford.

The race between gentlemen's roadsters was for three out of five half mile heats. Horses were entered by J. W. Miller, C. L. Tutt, Dr Watts, C. E. Hardy and Chris Boe. Miller's horse "Tom" won the race in three straight heats. Time, 1.34, 1.35 and 1.37.

Two horses were entered in the half mile running class. They were owned by Chas Walker and Mr Harding. The race was won by Walker's "Pete" in one minute.

The most exciting part of the affair was the accident which occurred in the race of the 2.38 class. Three horses were entered. James Casaday entered "Mattie J.," W. E. Barbour entered "Henry V," and John Hundley entered "Bismarck." The race was to be three out of five half mile heats. The first heat was won by Hundley's "Bismarck" in 1.25, Casaday's mare coming second. When the second heat opened it was announced that it would be a mile heat between the two first horses, the time being taken at the end of the first half. Perry Johnson drove Bismarck, W. E. Barbour drove his own horse and James Casaday surprised the spectators by driving on to the track behind his mare. Mr. Casaday has lost an arm and a leg and has a wooden substitute for the latter. He knotted the reins and slipped them over his head and guided the horse with his remaining hand. The three horses had a fine start and shot around the course at terrific speed. When they passed under the wire, Casaday and Johnson's horses were neck and neck with Barbour a close follower. Around the track they flew and kept bunched the whole distance. Bismarck and Mattie were side by side while Henry V was pushing them closely. While rounding the three-quarter pole, just before entering the stretch, Casaday, who had the pole made a short turn and one wheel left the track. Johnson's horse, it appears, got scared and crowded over and the two sulkys collided, knocking Mr. Casaday from his seat, and overturning the sulky. The crowd, which had become intensely excited by the closeness of the race, were panic stricken when they saw the accident. Johnson and Barbour drove off the track on to the prairie as soon as they saw the accident and stopped their horses. Mattie became scared and tore down the track into the crowd. She turned off into the center just after passing the judges stand and rushed through the crowds of people and rigs, some of which had almost miraculous escapes. She was finally stopped at the north fence. The sulky was completely wrecked. Mr Casaday had a narrow escape. Barbour's horse was immediately behind him and was turned aside none too soon. Fortunately, the lines slipped over Mr. Casaday's head immediately after he left the sulky. When asked if he was hurt, Mr. Casaday jokingly replied that he "had fallen on his wooden side" and was uninjured. He started for his horse immediately after getting off the ground. This was a most fortunate ending. Such an escape could possibly never occur again. The fact of the lines being looped around Mr. Casaday's head makes it truly wonderful.

It took considerable time for the excitement to quiet down, and the judges declared the race a draw.

The last event was a race between George Cook's trotter "Car" and the pacer "George Poole," owned in Denver. Both horses are in Mr. Johnson's charge. The race was two out of three, mile heats. "Poole" won the first heat in 2.39 and "Car" won the last two heats and the race in 2.37 and 2.41.

The gentlemen who arranged these races deserve great credit for the way in which they gave to the citizens a day of rare sport and also added considerably to the Johnstown contributions. The gentlemen who own the horses were also deserving of credit. The most unfortunate part of the affair was the loss to Mr. Casaday of his sulky. Besides this there may be some injury to the horse which was not discovered yesterday. A very nice sum will be realized for the Johnstown people.

The fire department was called out Monday afternoon by a blaze in a small building on Maple street belonging to Rev G. S. Loomis. The services of the department were not required when they arrived however. The loss was nominal.

County S. S. Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the El Paso county Sunday school association began its sessions in the Christian church, this city, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President Dr. W. W. Arnold presiding. Prof. Seymour conducted the singing and presided at the organ.

After devotional exercises, C. C. Hagerty delivered the address of welcome, followed by reports of the secretary. The statistical report shows that only fourteen schools, out of perhaps twenty-four in the county, reported. Seven of these were from this city, leaving five not heard from.

The footings on those reporting show a total membership of 1,305, with an average attendance of 1,249. The sum of $347.57 was contributed by these fourteen schools to benevolent objects outside of themselves. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of $8.5.

There was appointed a committee on credentials, consisting of Dr. Horn, C. C. Hagerty and Mrs. T. P. Barber, who reported the following:

Congregational Sunday school, this city—Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. L. B. Farrar, Miss Nettie Kerr, Miss Fannie Rouse, Miss Lulu McGovney.

Christian—Rev. G. W. Terrill, T. A. Gunnell, John Roberson, F. M. Young, Mrs. A. Mathers, C. C. Hagerty, Miss Rumsey.

First M. E., Colorado Springs—T. P. Barber and wife, A. W. Thompson, Dr. G. P. Robinson and wife, Mrs A. Hemenway, Miss Bessie Russell, Miss M. Thomas, Miss M. Simmons, Miss Cora Porter, Dr S. T. Busey, Miss Kennedy, Dr and Mrs. Chamberlin, Charles Hood and wife, E. B. Simmons.

Grace Episcopal, Colorado Springs—Mrs. Eva Wolff, Miss Sadie Woodworth, Mrs. Dr. Tucker, George R. Buckman, Miss Lile Ashby, Miss Bosworth, D. H. Seymour, M. F. Warren.

First Presbyterian, Colorado Springs—Miss B. D. Dunning, L. E. Gowey, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Cooley, Miss Raaf, Miss Cameron, Miss Lush, Dr. Hall, George De La Vergne, Miss P. Ayers, Mrs. Roby.

United Presbyterian, this city—T. A. Hood, Mrs. W. W. Bell.

M. E., South, this City—Rev. L. P. Smith, G. B. Bish, Miss Peery.

South End, Colorado Springs—Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. J. M. Hall.

After appointment of the following committees the first session ended with a song and the benediction.

On Reception and Entertainment of Delegates—T. A. Gunnell, Mrs. L. B. Farrar, Mrs. S. Y. Case, Mrs. E. Wolff, Mrs. T. P. Barber, Mrs. E. A. Colburn, Mrs. G. B. Bish, Mrs. R. Berrey.

On Resolutions—Rev. Geo C. Woodruff, Rev G. W. Terrill, Rev. F. W. Hart.

On Nominations—Dr. T. G. Horn, C. C. Hagerty, Rev. G. C. Woodruff.

In the evening, after devotional exercises, Rev. E. B. Self, state secretary, gave a brief talk about the coming state convention and yielded to Rev. A. M. Darby, who delivered an address, accompanied with blackboard exercises.

International President Wm. Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., delivered a pleasant address on the necessity of giving normal training to teachers, and the exercises for the day closed with song and the benediction.

At Saturday's session of the county Sunday school convention the programme was carried out substantially as heretofore published in this paper.

President Arnold's address was full of pith and point, and all of the papers presented were well prepared and received.

The discussions called out various points of interest to Sunday school workers. The convention was fortunate in having present Mr. Wm. Reynolds, international president. His ripe experience and extensive observation enabled him to give valuable suggestions all the way through.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Frederick W. Slocum, of the Congregational church, president; D. F. Law, of the First M. E. church, secretary and treasurer.

The constitution was amended so as to provide for an executive committee composed of the president, secretary and five others, this committee to choose a vice president in every precinct in the county to look after Sunday school interests in their respective precincts. The additional five members of the executive committee for the coming year are George De La Vergne, T. A. Grunnell, T. G. Horn, A. E. Corman, Mc Wright.

The following resolutions were passed and the convention adjourned:

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the citizens of Colorado Springs for their hospitality and presence in our meetings.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the railroads that have given our delegates reduced rates to the convention and to the papers that have reported the proceedings of the convention.

Resolved, That we pledge our secretary our hearty support and co-operation during the coming year.

Resolved, That for the manifold blessings of God we return to our respective fields of labor determined to do more than ever before for the salvation of the children.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Bros. Reynolds and Self, and other visiting brethren for their counsel and co-operation.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the organist and choristers.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered the Christian brethren in whose house of worship the convention met.

Resolved, That we thank the Christian church for their kindness in tendering the use of their building, and Prof. Seymour for his services as organist and chorister.

GEO. C. WOODRUFF,
G. W. TERRILL,
Committee.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

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Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with, as they had been used in court during the previous week and the city attorney had not returned them.

A communication was received from property owners in the vicinity asking that a fire plug be placed on Prospect street at the alley between Platte avenue and Boulder street. Referred to fire committee with power to act.

A petition was presented by property holders and others asking that a bridge be placed over the small branch of Shook's run on Prospect street between Kiowa and Pike's Peak avenue. Referred to the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. It is claimed the bridge will shorten the distance to the public buildings on the east side of the run and prevent crossing the railroad track.

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Alderman J. P. Barnes stated that the city had no right of way for its water main through certain lands belonging to Norman C. Jones, near the old sewer. Upon motion the matter was left in the hands of the water committee with power to act.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

J. D. Peltz, money expended in water suit	$3.60
N. J. and J. J. Curtis, money spent at Lake Moraine	11 00

Alderman Stubbs moved that the mayor issue a proclamation forbidding the exploding of fire crackers or other missiles containing powder, excepting on the 4th of July, when they can be exploded outside the fire limits.

Upon motion the ordinance presented by the Colorado Telephone company at the last meeting was referred to the ordinance committee.

Moved and seconded that the matter of sprinkling the streets be referred to the committee on streets, alleys and ditches.

The Johnstown Fund.

Mayor Stillman has received the following acknowledgement of the draft sent last week of money raised for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, June 1_, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the governor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant, enclosing draft on Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, for $2,022 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, which the governor will be glad to endorse over to the treasurer of our relief fund.

The great pressure he is at present under, by reason of the necessity for immediate relief to our distressed people prevents his making personal acknowledgment of the handsome contribution.

Very truly yours,
JOHN LOCKHART, Executive Clerk.
MR. J. W. STILLMAN, Mayor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A fine tract of land, to be known as South Colorado City, has just been platted. It lies south of Calvert Heights, and comprises the north half of the 155 acres donated by Anthony Bott to the Gates company. Extending the entire length of the south boundary, is a fine boulevard, 80 feet wide, which winds along at the foot of the bluffs on a higher grade, affording a pleasant drive, with good views of the mountains, the Garden of the Gods, and the Mesa to the north. It connects on the west with the graded streets of Bott's addition, and on the east with the county road. Nearly two miles of streets, including the South Boulevard, have been graded. The survey and engineering work was done by J. R. Sawyer. The rapid erection of the glass works, the hotel and cottages, which spring up almost daily, gives a decidedly flourishing appearance to the new town, which no doubt is destined to become the center of the manufacturing interests of this part of the state.

District Court.

In the district court Tuesday dates for the trial of cases were fixed as follows: Nichols vs. Midland railroad, June 24th; Donovan vs. Colorado Springs, June 25th; Chandler vs. State Insurance Co., June 26th; Hyce vs Redmon, June 26th; Nevins vs. Colorado Springs, July 2nd. Judge Decker will come to the city on that date to try the case. Defendant was given leave to file a cross complaint within three days, and the costs were ordered taxed to defendant.

City Attorney Peltz, in the afternoon, asked to be allowed to file an amended cross complaint in the Colorado Springs-Manitou water suit, but was overruled.

A large part of the afternoon was taken up with the trial of the case of the Broadmoor Dairy company vs. Eugene Roberts. When about half through the plaintiff's attorney asked that the case be continued. This was agreed upon, the jury dismissed and the case continued until the next term. During the day Juryman Frank Waters was excused for the term.

Articles of incorporation of the Colorado Springs Improvement company were filed Saturday, with A. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, W. E. Malone, John E. Gooding, F. L. Martin and E. Z. Solomon as the incorporators. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The object of the company is the acquiring, possessing, granting, bargaining and selling of real estate, constructing and maintaining reservoirs, street railway lines, motor cars, etc. This is the company which is to operate the "Knob Hill" property in the Salomon tract. The principal office will be in this city, with branch offices in Denver and Topeka, Kan.

The Sisters of St. Francis hospital have made in their hospital the final arrangements for the summer and patients can find in it the best of care and attendance, and all the accommodations which modern improvements can give. Private rooms perfectly ventilated and comfortably furnished can be secured at the rates of $12, $15 and $8 per week. In the wards patients will receive care, medical treatment, and doctors' attendance for $5 per week. During the last five months 55 paying patients and 15 poor patients have been accommodated. Any doctor is admitted to visit and send patients to the hospital.

Deputy Grand Master T. G. Horn, assisted by Grand Secretary J. M. Norman, and others, instituted Coronado Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., Saturday in the hall of Pike's Peak lodge. The new lodge will be located at Roswell, and the following officers have been chosen: Duncan E. MacRae, N. G., Alexander Dallas, V. G.; W. W. Warner, secretary; Archie McBain, treasurer.

Ticket 2506 drew the music box at the Mecca cigar store Saturday. The holder has not yet presented it and if he fails to do so by July 1st, the second number, 8,62, will take it. If that is not presented within ten days thereafter it will go to ticket 488.

Agents of both F. A. Robbins and Sells Bros. circuses were billing the city Saturday, and the place is pretty well plastered. The first named comes on the 26th of this month and the latter on August 1st.

During the severe lightning Friday afternoon a tree in front of Cascade terrace was struck. The bark was peeled off the east side and splinters thrown in all directions.

The plat and statement of "Red Crags," a re-subdivision of the city of Manitou, was filed in the county clerk's office Saturday by Wm. A. Bell.

Rev. A. R. Lowber, and wife, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, arrived in the city Friday and will occupy Hon. Irving Howbert's residence during the summer.

Adjutant Gifford, the leader of the Salvation army movement in this state, presented the post in this city a stand of colors Monday, the ceremony being held in the barracks on Huerfano street.

At the election of officers of Company A, Monday, Captain Sutton and Second Lieutenant Michael were re-elected by a unanimous vote. Thirty-three votes were cast.

Mrs. E. A. Boland has a handsome picture of "Venus and the Apple" on exhibition at Miss Moore's art store. It was taken from the original statuary while the artist was in Europe.

Eighteen persons made the ascent of Pike's Peak over the toll road from Cascade Monday. This was the first large party that has gone up this year. Hundley & Carrie are prepared for a big season.

Mr. E. S. Haynes has received notice of the death of Mr. W. E. Fisher, his nephew, which occurred at Montpelier, Vt., a week ago. Mr. Fisher was a young man, and will be remembered as being connected with Mr. Haynes in the feed business in this city some four years ago. Death occurred from diphtheria, after an illness of only a few days.

Mrs. F. R. Wheeler and Mrs. Dan Wright were sounded on Tuesday's Rock Island train for a two months' visit with relatives in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Who Killed Hastings?

Mr. J. C. Denney of Fountain was in the city Tuesday, on business matters connected with the district court. Mr. Denney states that the people of Fountain are still of the opinion that the slayers of Hastings, the Santa Fe operator, are confined in the El Paso county jail and are known as the Florissant robbers. He says that they will be indicted by the grand jury for the crime upon evidence furnished by the citizens of Fountain and the chief detective of the Santa Fe system. Evidence, according to Mr. Denney, is gradually developing which links the men with the crime, and more than twenty five witnesses will be called to show that they came directly from El Moro to Fountain, and after committing the deed went to Canon City. It was their intention in coming to Fountain to rob the Santa Fe express. Thompson, the robber who was killed, came to Fountain the day previous and laid out the programme, selecting the route of escape. The party arrived and hitched their horses under the bridge near the depot. They were prevented from robbing the train by the fact that so many persons were about the depot until after train time. When at last the way was clear and Hastings alone, the train had gone, and it was decided to hold him up. The shooting was an afterthought, and why it was done is to Mr. Denney a mystery. He accounts for the fact that there were no tracks leading from the depot by the theory that the two men who committed the robbery walked the rails to the bridge by holding a rifle between them. Mr. Denney feels confident that they can be convicted.

Trades Carnival.

The long-talked of Trades Carnival was given at the First M. E. church Tuesday, and was a great success. A large stage had been erected, and upon it was executed a number of fine drills by the young ladies and little girls of the Sunday school. The first drill was by a company of about twenty young ladies, dressed in fancy costumes, furnished by the various tradesmen of the city, advertising their business. The young ladies carried long tubes of tin, with which they executed the manual of arms. The second drill was by a company of young misses dressed in pink and white, and carrying tambourines, with which they kept time while singing. The third and last drill was by little girls who carried dolls. They sang a lullaby song bidding the audience good night. During the evening a fine musical programme was carried out, including a vocal solo by Miss Irene Barnes, a duet by Mrs R. R. Taylor and Mrs. Cindmars, and instrumental music by Professors Bach and Seymour. A very good sized audience witnessed the performance.

I. T. U. Visitors.

President E. T. Plank, Second Vice President Columbus Hall and Secretary Treasurer Wm. S McClevey, of the International Typographical union arrived in the city Tuesday. They are the officials appointed by the International to sign the papers deeding the eighty acres of land east of the city to that body for the printers' home. The papers were not ready for the parties to sign yesterday, and when prepared will be sent to them. Mr. Hall left on the Santa Fe in the afternoon for his home in Washington, while the other two gentlemen returned to Denver.

While in the city they were guests of the officers of the board of trade, and visited the site of the proposed home. All were greatly pleased, as this was the first time they had had an opportunity to look at it.

A Fatal Ride.

Tuesday, Miss Myra Judson, a young lady employed in Wilbur & Wolf's dry goods store, this city, but who resides in Colorado City, went out buggy riding with Mr. Frank Watts, of that city. About 6 o'clock, while driving along the road to Manitou near Camp creek the horse became frightened at some bicycles and ran away. Both Mr. Watts and Miss Judson were thrown out and the latter almost instantly killed. She was picked up and carried into a house near by and Dr. Boscoe of Colorado City summoned. He hurried to the scene but the unfortunate young lady was past medical aid. Her injuries were in the head. Mr. Watts was not severely injured. Miss Judson was a sister of Mrs. John Stevens, of Colorado City, and was a very estimable young lady. She has been in the employ of Wilbur & Wolf as book-keeper since the opening of the firm.

A fatal accident occurred to a section hand on the Rio Grande railroad near Manitou Tuesday. About 3 o'clock three of the men who had been employed on the track at that place mounted a hand car and started to this city. When rounding a curve not far from the lime kiln the car was struck by a freight engine going in an opposite direction. Two of the men jumped and were uninjured, but Pat Morgan, an old man, was caught and thrown against a switch. He received what proved to be fatal internal injuries. He was brought to this city and taken to the hospital. Not much was known of Morgan by his companion, but he is supposed to be an old soldier.

Manager Beach states that the second wire of the Colorado telephone company between this city and Denver is completed and now ready for use by the people of Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Movement to Advertise Colorado Springs.

Editor of Colorado Springs GAZETTE.

About two months ago three friends were seated in a drawing room of this city discussing the future of Colorado Springs. Said one: "The present rate of our city-growth is certainly very rapid, and yet it is, by no means, what it ought to be. The fact is that hardly any of us who live here sufficiently appreciate the very extraordinary character of our climate. It is extraordinary, firstly, because, despite our great elevation, our winters are so beautiful, mild and equable. Secondly, and in this respect, Colorado Springs is superior to any other health resort in the world, it is just as attractive a summer resort as a winter resort. An invalid finds the whole year agreeable and favorable. He escapes the disagreeable necessity of changing his residence during the year. In other words, he can in truth make this his home.

Now if we could sufficiently make known the truth about Colorado Springs, its health giving climate, its general character, its ideal surroundings, we might, in and about our city, within five years, obtain a population very much larger than is dreamed of by the most enthusiastic of us.

"Yes," said number two, "you are right. If we accept the statement of the eminent Brooklyn physician, Dr. Kreitzschmar, that more persons die of lung trouble than of all other forms of disease put together, if we estimate the thousands of patients who, through lack of information about Colorado Springs, are annually sent to Europe, to the Adirondacks, Florida, and the Pacific coast, if we consider the growing number of wealthy people who appreciate a climate in which they and their children can live in assured health, there is no reason why, if we sufficiently tell our light shine, we cannot at least treble our present population within five years."

"Well," said number three, "if what you two say is true, and that we need for large, substantial growth is to make our city known. *We need to advertise.* It will be a work not only for selfish ends but at the same time also, a work of philanthropy. Many valuable lives are sacrificed because patients who might live to old age here go to unfavorable climates and die. The ranks of consumptives are increased every year more and more by the over earnest over energetic men of this earth whose enthusiasm and energy in work lead them to over task body and brain. Lazy men are not likely to be consumptive. It will be philanthropy and business combined to advertise the resources of Colorado Springs. There is no danger of over crowding. The whole of El Paso county is one ideal health resort. *Let us advertise* and let us begin the work at once. I am willing to be one of twenty-five to give two hundred dollars each for a special advertising fund. Let us draw up a subscription paper here and let us three sign our names."

So said, so done. The following paper was drafted:

We, the undersigned, believing that the city has reached a state in its development when the expenditure of five thousand dollars in judicious advertising will result in a great increase of our prosperity, herewith agree to be one of twenty-five to subscribe two hundred dollars each for that purpose.

Since that date (I must be excused for now speaking in the first person) I have presented that subscription paper to all of our citizens whose condition, interest and public spirit would probably induce them to subscribe. I have made my appeal on the most selfish basis, and practically said to each "if you can see that it will be to your interest to expend two hundred dollars to advertise Colorado Springs in order that twenty-four others may expend forty eight hundred dollars for the same purpose, subscribe; if not, do not subscribe. Look upon it purely as an investment. The money will be spent in advertising the city, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the subscribers. No subscription for less than two hundred dollars will be received."

My list, to day, stands as follows:

C. J. HAGERMAN	$ 200
J. A. HAYES, JR	200
LOUIS R. EHRICH	200
J. B. WHEELER	200
WM. S. JACKSON	200
A. L. LAWTON	200
A. A. MCGOVNEY	200
E. J. EATON	200
F. G. BOWE	200
L. A. GIDDINGS	200
D. B. FAIRLEY	200
F. L. MARTIN	200
COLORADO SPRINGS CO	200
THURLOW & HUTTON	200
GEORGE W. THORNE	200
B. W. STEELE	200
Total	$3200

This list will, upon reflection, be found remarkable not so much for the names it contains, as for the names it does not contain. Only *two* of our storekeepers have signed it, only *two* of our real estate agents have signed it. The names of some of our largest property owners are missing.

It is possible that more mature consideration will induce some to join this subscription who have hitherto refused to do so, and possibly also some may volunteer as subscribers who have not been asked to join. Generosity and liberality often crop out where least expected. At all events, if any new subscribers enroll themselves, their names will be printed in the GAZETTE of next Sunday, and very soon thereafter a meeting of all the subscribers will be called to determine the manner and extent of our advertisements. It is perhaps worthy of mention that the amount of subscription will be called for only as needed, and that the whole amount would certainly not be made payable before the close of the year.

LOUIS R. EHRICH.

Wedding.

The New York Tribune of Friday, June 14th, has the following notice of the wedding of Miss Virginia Donaghe to Mr. Gilbert McClurg:

"MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 13.—The marriage of Gilbert McClurg, of San Francisco, to Miss Virginia Donaghe took place this evening. The bridegroom, a rising young journalist, is a nephew of General A. C. McClurg, the well known Chicago publisher. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. William R. Donaghe, of this city, and of Susan Boylston Donaghe. She is the author of two or three books which have been well received, relating to Colorado, and is a contributor to the Century and other magazines. Some fifteen hundred invitations were issued to the wedding. It took place in the South Street Presbyterian church, at 6 o'clock p. m. The ushers were Henry C. Pitney, Mahlon Pitney, John Marsh and John McMaster. The maid of honor, Miss Lotta Farnham, of Chicago, was dressed in a directoire costume of white net over white silk. The bride entered, leaning on the arm of her great-uncle, William L. King. She wore a dress of rich, cream-colored faille, combined with exquisitely embroidered India muslin, tulle veil and pearls. The India muslin embroidery composing a portion of Miss Donaghe's dress was brought from India to Susannah Boylston a century ago. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Henry Mitchell, of New York, according to the ritual of the Episcopal church.

The marriage ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mr. King, on Morris street. Among the invited guests were Dr. and Mrs. Gaillard Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent B. King, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Dr. William Vibbert, Dr. George S. Prentiss, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. William L. McElroy, Canon Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, jr., Mr. McGrane Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. Locke Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Virginius Dabney, Mrs. Dr. Richardson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pitney, Miss Marsh, Madame Modjeska, Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. Theodore Fitz Randolph, Mrs. Wheeley-Dodge and Miss Blackly. The gifts were numerous and beautiful."

Acknowledgment from Johnstown.

Last week the good-hearted ladies of Colorado Springs collected from our generously disposed citizens such bedding and clothing as they had to spare, and sent the same to Johnstown for the needy ones there. The shipments in all made seven large bales and one large trunk, and they were followed by a telegram to the proper parties at Johnstown requesting that they be looked after and distributed amongst the sufferers most in want. Wednesday the following letter was received here, which, in connection with the above, will explain itself, viz:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 15, 1889.

Mrs. —— Colorado Springs, Colo.

MADAM—Your message has been handed to me as head of the commissary department here, and in reply would say that your contribution will be properly cared for and distributed to the needy and deserving to the best of our ability. Yours very truly, [illegible] C. SPANGLER, Lt. Col. and Commissary Gen'l.

District Court.

The case of Sarah T. Bish vs. County commissioners, for damage, was set for trial July 25th.

In the matter of the application of Eliza E. Cook gurdian to sell real estate of minor heirs, the prayer was granted.

Trial of the case of D. W. Robbins vs. Denver & New Orleans railroad was begun. In this case the plaintiff claims damage on account of the killing of his little daughter, aged three years, on December 3d, 1887. The child was run over by a bus, the horses of which were frightened, it is alleged, by defendant's engines. The attorneys in the case are Judge McMorris for the plaintiff and Judge McNeal of Denver and E. G. Lunt for the defense. At the conclusion of the testimony for the plaintiff, the defendant's counsel asked that the court direct the jury to return a verdict for defendant. First—On the grounds that there was no negligence on the part of the road. Second—Cause too remote. Third—Contributory negligence on the part of defendant in not properly taking care of the child. Several hours were consumed by the counsel in arguing the motion, and at the conclusion Judge Decker adjourned court until 9 o'clock this morning when he will decide the matter. It is probable that court will adjourn to-day until next Monday.

In the district court Thursday the case of the People vs. Johnson was continued to the next term; also the case of the People vs. Jebe and others.

Judge Decker denied the motion in the case of Robbins vs. D. & N. O. R. R., argued on Wednesday. The defense then introduced one witness and at 3 o'clock the case went to the jury. At the time of adjournment of court the jury had not returned a verdict, and the court instructed them that if they did agree to bring in a sealed verdict.

During the afternoon the Manitou-Colorado Springs water suit came up for a few minutes, and the attorneys of both cities entered a demurrer to the other's pleadings. Both were overruled. Judge Decker would not set a day for the final hearing of the case, but announced that he would inform Judge Campbell what day he would hear it.

Wool Markets.

The following are Coates Bros.' wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, comments on the market in their circular for June 15th:

"There has been but little change in the situation since our last issue. Markets continue to be lightly supplied. The early receipts have sold about as fast as received, and prices are firm and rather stronger in sympathy with the advanced figures which are being paid in most parts of the country. The next London auctions will open on the 25th instant and it is confidently expected that they will show some advance over the last sales. Manufacturers are yet complaining about the goods market, but they seem to have some faith in better prices and are willing to buy wool. As but few manufacturers have supplies, and the low priced purchases of last year are all consumed, there cannot be competition by goods made from cheaper stock than can now be obtained.

"Reports from most sections show that wool is selling in the country at relatively full prices and it is stated to be this year in better condition than usual. In the districts which usually shear after washing the clip has been delayed by cold and wet weather, so that but little washed wool has yet come forward."

The following are the quotations given for Colorado and New Mexican wools:

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	23@26
Medium and fine, average	21@23
Common and quarter blood	18@21
Coarse, carpet	17@18

NEW MEXICAN.

Choice improved	23@25
Partly improved	20@22
Coarse, carpet, light	18@18
Coarse, carpet, heavy or sandy	15@16
Black	16@17

Mr. Thomas Tribe, of this city, has been granted a patent for a hanger for sliding curtains. The device is a very simple one, and is used on any part of the sash of a window or glass door. It is intended for lace or satin curtains, and consists of wires of various lengths and brackets for the support of the same. They can be put on the sash very readily and can be taken down at any time when it is desired to wash or change the curtains. The complete hanger will be sold for 25 cents in brass and in nickel for five cents more. It is very neatly gotten up and will be an ornament to a window. It is far superior to the usual wire or string used on curtains. Besides neatness, its principal merit lies in its being held stiff and rigid to the sash and does not allow any sagging in the middle. Mr. Tribe left for Boston Thursday to arrange for their sale and manufacture in large quantities. A large number of orders have already been booked. They will be for sale in this city by Giddings Bros. & Bent, Lennox and De La Vergne, and C. E. Durkee and other local merchants.

A map of El Paso county has been issued by our county surveyor, [illegible] Reid. The surveys and drawings were made by his assistant, Mr. G. P. D. Townsend. The map shows every quarter section and it is marked to indicate whether it is deeded, has homestead, preemption, timber culture filing or coal claim. It shows every town and postoffice in the county, also the exact position of all county roads and railroad lines. The coal areas are also shown on the map. The election precincts and school districts are all marked off. The map is invaluable for any who wish to know about the ownership of the land in the county or the geographical position of any place in it. The price of the map will be five dollars and it can be obtained at the county surveyor's office.

Captain Y. L. DeCoursey has recently purchased the fine property southeast of this city known as the Ericson ranch. It consists of about 5,000 acres and lies at the end of the double track of the D. & R. G. railroad. On the property is situated the station of "Kelker," a day and night station, and all trains, both passenger and freight, stop at that point to take orders. Captain DeCoursey proposes to make a picnic grounds out of the place, and a more suitable spot cannot be found. He has already made an offer to the exhibition company to remove the ball grounds there, and it is probable that the finest race track in the state will be put in. The place has been named "Fairmount Park."

Mr. P. M. Keen of Monument was in the city Thursday and exhibited a bunch of rye that was raised on a ranch on the Divide. They were over three feet high and were raised without irrigation. The crops are said to be the finest in that section ever raised there, and the potato crop will be immense. The ranchmen anticipate a profit of from $75 to $100 per acre from their potatoes. This is to be compared with the farmers of the eastern and middle states who are doing a land-office business when they get a net profit of $10 and $15 per acre. The wet weather of the past season has been a fine thing for the potato crop, but the same amount of water farther east would have rotted every potato in the ground.

The drawing for the three paintings that have been hanging in the Antlers office for several months took place yesterday afternoon, with the following result: S. N. Nye, first choice; Alex Taylor, jr., second choice; Judge [illegible] Williams, third choice.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph company across Tejon street to the rear of the opera house are being confined into a cable, which will prevent their interfering with the workmen during the construction of the bank block.

Judge Severy Wednesday united in marriage Mr. John N. Mans and Miss Nellie Hunt, of Colorado City. Mr. Mans is the well known maker of soda water at Colorado City.

George C. Fugit yesterday began suit in the county court for divorce from his wife, Idell G. Fugit, upon the grounds of desertion.

The races last Monday for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers netted $283.75.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

President—W. L. Struthers.

Vice President—Chauncey Callaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. L. Lansing.

Executive Committee—[illegible], [illegible], E. E. Saxer.

Round-up Commissioner—[illegible] Gilpin, C. L. Lansing, [illegible] Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—[illegible] Zubaks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is young as yet, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the [illegible] district. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of [illegible] is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

The eastern sporting papers of a late date are filled with the performance of Ed Skinner, the sprinter, in winning the 150 yard Botany Bay handicap at Melbourne, Australia. He got over $15,000 out of the race. Skinner was formerly an employe in the Rio Grande offices when located in this city, and began his running here. He is well remembered by the local sports—too well, in fact. There is no doubt now but Skinner is the fastest runner in the world.

A very important meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners union was held last night and the following officers elected: President, Charles R. James; vice-president, A. B. Currie; recording secretary, J. L. Nelson; financial secretary, Frank Sawyer; treasurer, C. E. Collins; conductor, R. Roberts; trustee, M. F. Scott. The union meets the first and third Wednesdays in each month and is in a flourishing condition. Their officers are anxious that all of the mechanics in the city should join with them immediately.

Jack Davis, the Colorado City pugilist, who was arrested on Monday upon complaint of the Humane society for beating his wife, was arraigned before Justice Corman Tuesday. He was bound over to appear before the next session of the grand jury in the sum of $300, which he furnished.

The many friends of Mr. Charles Lansing are pleased to see him out again after an illness of several weeks.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	$ 22	@	25
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	20	@	25
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	15	@	20
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	8	@	25
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	8	@	20
Cabbage, Cala., ⅌ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, ⅌ lb	2	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	1 25	@	3 00
Turnips, ⅌ cwt	2 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	85	@	90
Chop	90	@	95
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			1 40
Oats, ⅌ cwt	1 15	@	1 20
Bran, ⅌ cwt	1 00	@	1 10
Flour, ⅌ cwt	3 00	@	3 [illegible]
Meal, ⅌ cwt	1 50	@	1 60
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 60	@	3 00
Hay, (Colo.) ⅌ ton			20 00
Hay (Kan.) ⅌ ton	10 00	@	12 00

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, ⅌ doz	15	@	50
Lemons, ⅌ doz	25	@	40
Bananas, ⅌ doz	25	@	40

GREEN VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, ⅌ doz	50	@	60
Green Peas, ⅌ lb	9	@	12
String Beans, ⅌ lb	2½	@	15
Radishes, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ⅌ doz	35	@	40

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Gray stallion, 4 years old, sired by Comet Jackson. Property of the late Geo. W. Thomas. Inquire at 428 N. Nevada, or Crissey's lumber yard. Sallie Thomas, administratrix. we11 tf

[illegible] LANDS

—AT—

[illegible]

The only place in the state where Peaches can be grown. Altitude only 4500 feet. I own an entire section 2½ miles from the city. An investor can make money by sub-dividing the tract. Terms easy; price cheap; 7 per cent. interest on deferred payments. Full information on application.

J. F. M'FARLAND,
Cash'r 1st Nat. Bank, Grand Junction.
dw f 2 tf

[illegible],
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGONS & CARRIAGES,
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
[illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible]
Guaranteed [illegible] the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
[illegible] SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-24-tf

[illegible] & [illegible]
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
[illegible] and Eastern Lumber,
SHINGLES,
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs

LOST.

LOST—A bay mare, newly shod, had a halter on when strayed, was slightly hog-back. Suitable reward for information that will lead to her recovery. Leave at Butler's barber shop. we-27-tf

MAP
—OF—
El Paso
COUNTY.
Something [illegible]
—TO—
Every [illegible]

The Map is issued from the County Surveyor's office from official surveys and records made by G. P. D. TOWNSEND. The map shows every quarter section, whether deeded or having homestead, pre-emption or timber-culture filing. It shows every postoffice, county road, railroad, etc.

FOR SALE
—AT THE—
COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

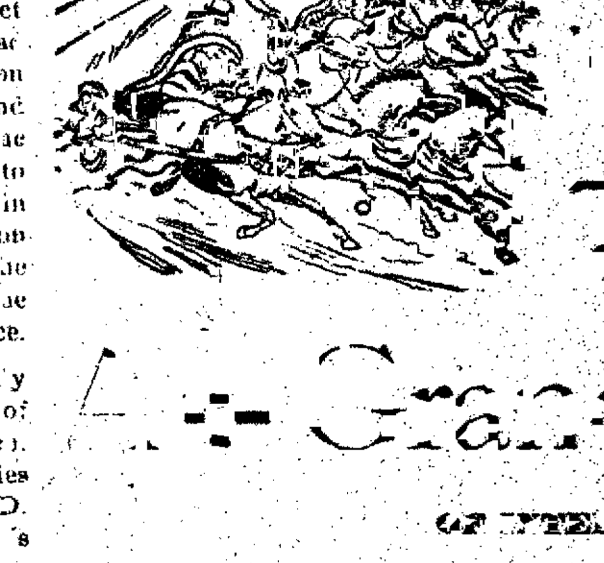
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Tousaint Vandenbergh, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Tousaint Vandenbergh, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the September term 1889, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1889.

ANDREW VANDENBERGE, Executor.
wf-15-4

SUBSCRIBE
—FOR THE—
Daily Gazette



The Only Show of [illegible]
OF MERIT THAT WILL
VISIT COLORADO THIS YEAR
Will Exhibit at Colorado Springs
Thursday, August 1
A Grand Olympian Festival
OF [illegible] AND [illegible] AMUSEMENTS, [illegible] AND [illegible]
THE [illegible] OF THE FABLED GODS.
SELLS BROTHERS'
ENORMOUS UNITED SHOWS.
[illegible]
S. H. Barrett's Great World's Fair

THE ABSOLUTE AND ONLY [illegible]
[illegible] and proudly placed before the people by the apt consolidation of the
Biggest Shows on Earth,
[illegible], sweeping and brilliant centralization of Sterling and [illegible]
BIGGER AND BETTER
—THAN—
[illegible]

The Gallant, Daring and Chivalrous Ride of
GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN,
brillingly and vividly exemplified each day and evening.

JOCUND AND JOLLY CLOWNS
The best in the profession.

[illegible]
by the best and largest troupe in the world.

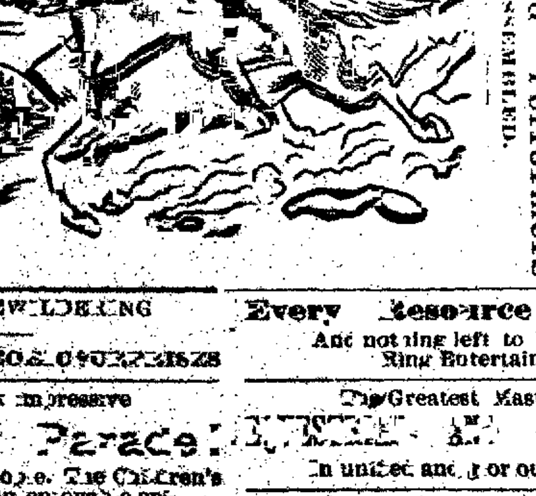
ANOTHER GREAT FEATURE,
FLOCK OF OSTRICHES,
the only ones ever seen with a traveling show.

[illegible] AND [illegible] ACTS
by unequaled lady and gentlemen artists.

Largest [illegible], Menagerie
Ever shown under canvas.

3 SPACIOUS CIRCUS RINGS AND BRILLIANT CIRCUS ORGANIZATIONS! 3

GREAT RAILROAD SHOWS
the most important union of
THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.
FULLY A CENTURY IN ADVANCE
OF ALL CONTEMPORARIES.



"Prodigious, Overshadowing and Enormous,"
Is the Verdict of all Beholders.
THE GREATEST CORPS OF
Distinguished Performers
EVER ASSEMBLED.

ASTOUNDING, BEWILDERING
—AND—
INEXPLICABLE [illegible]

The best and most impressive
Free Street Parade!
That ever delighted the people. The Children's Dream of Fairyland, an enjoyable episode of the Grand Procession.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Winning the meed of applause.

[illegible]
DESERVING THE TITLE.

The most complete and thoroughly organized
TRIPLE CIRCUS
Existing anywhere or in any country.

Every Resource Exhausted
And nothing left to be desired in Ring Entertainments.

The Greatest Masters of the [illegible]
In united and glorious association.

All the marvels and mysteries of the brute creation,
Beasts, Birds and Reptiles
Shown in our stupendous collection.

[illegible]
Than were ever before possessed by one management.

Phenomenal Stage Sensations and Unprecedented Special Features.

Wrestlers, Boxers
And Gladiators. Combatants, in friendly rivalry.

[illegible], Entrancing young and old.

The marvelous attraction just added,
A Genuine BUN YIP, or Devil Horse
The only one ever seen outside of Upper India.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE
[illegible]
Four years old, 24 inches high and weigh but 90 pounds.

Positively first-time presentations of
SIXTY-FIVE NEW & EXCLUSIVE ACTS.

The Finest and most Accomplished
New Equestrian Features
That ever thrilled an audience.

New [illegible] Stages
For Vaudeville and Novel Entertainments.

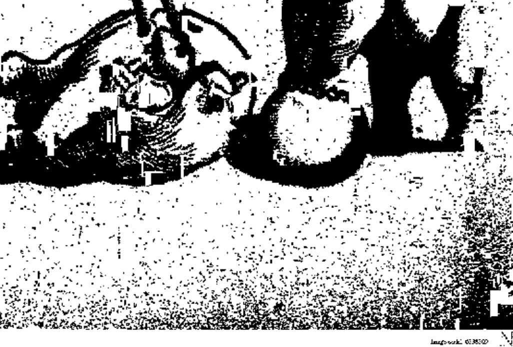
[illegible] Races, [illegible] Standing Races,
FLAT RACES and JOCKEY RACES, by expert and daring lady and gentlemen Jockeys and Charioteers.

The only successful act of riding, driving and grouping
[illegible] Horses [illegible] Stage [illegible]

All the acknowledged and recognized
CHAMPIONS OF THE CIRCUS WORLD.

"The Children's Dream of Fairyland,"
A delightful episode of our Daily
Spectacular Street Procession

Ten Canvas-canopied Acres of
[illegible]



THE ONLY [illegible] PAIR OF
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMI
WITH ANY EXHIBITION.
[illegible]
Earth's Greatest, Grandest and Most Stupendous
TENTED EXHIBITION.
ROUTE IN COLORADO:
Fort Collins, July 25; Denver, July 27; Aspen, July 29; Leadville, July 30; Buena Vista, July 31; Colorado Springs, August 1; Pueblo, August 2; Trinidad, August 3.